The New-York Times.

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APOTHEOSIS OF MUSCLE.

An Ovation to the Benicia Boy—Reception Festival at Jones' Wood.

TWENTY THOUSAND SPECTATORS PRESENT—MIMIC CONTESTS BETWEEN HEENAN, OTTIGNON, M'DONALD, CUSICK, AARON JONES AND NED PRICE—SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

The meteoric Benicia Boy, whose corruscations have been temporarily eclipsed by the Japanese, the *Great Eastern*, and the Zouaves, reappeared in a blaze of glory yesterday afternoon at Jones' Wood—not for the purpose of engaging in a sanguinary "mill," but, to preserve the astronomical simile—as Messrs. WOOD and NIXON's bright particular star. The owner of the terrible "left," that told so fearfully upon the sconce of the Champion of England, has been engaged for an exhibition tour of the principal cities, for which it is said he is to receive the sum of ten or twelve thousand dollars and expenses. Yesterday he commenced his engagement, assisted by the friends of the Fancy who are to accompany him on his tour, and the occasion was signalized as a public welcome home to the hero of the day, and the presentation of several substantial testimonials.

Not alone to the "Rip Raps," "Plug Uglies," "Thugs," "Short Boys," and Musclemen of New York, was the spectacle the excuse for a holiday, but the apparently quiet, order-loving, law-abiding, lamb-like classes of our citizens, even including a la ge delegation of the fairer sex, flocked to the scene by cars, stages, carriages, steamboats and on foot, to the number of twenty thousand, duly depositing their quarters and halves as substantial tokens of esteem for the son of Benicia and his gladiatorial companions. General-Superintendent KENNEDY, doubtless having fears for the safety of the Champion and his followers, deputed two hundred policemen to preserve order on the grounds, and the Metropolitans were accordingly on hand at the best places to see the sport.

Long before noon the crowd began to collect in the spacious grounds, and to indulge in sundry divertisements, with the manifold instruments of pleasure provided for the money-spender. The conventional swings, lung testers, scales, air-guns, raffling tables and other paraphernalia of enjoyment, were extensively patronized, while, for those—and their name was legion—who came hungering and thirsting more after creature comforts than after righteousness—there were comestibles of all descriptions. Hydropathy was in disfavor, and portentous empty barrels denoted the sad havoc that had been made with the Teutonic beverage.

To fittingly describe the crowd would require more space than we have at command. The strapping, stalwarth athlete and the puny clerk, the viripotent musclemen and the dissipated roysterer and erratic ladies, all were there; all ages, sizes, complexions and nearly all conditions in life. Such a motley gathering has rarely been seen in the vicinity of New-York, and probably will not convene again until a similar exhibition recurs.

Preliminary to the feature of the day—the sparring—came the national salute of thirty-two guns, the royal salute of seventeen guns, and the concert from Dodworth's Band. This last comprised selections from various operas. The overture to Maritana, Immortellen Waltz, the Huguenot's selections, Wild Polka, the National airs, the "Jubel" *Great Eastern* overture and other pieces, among others, strange to say, being "Old Hundred."

The centre of attraction, however, was the palaestra, the arena, field of battle, or stage upon which the sham fights of the day were to take place. This was a platform about four feet high and twenty-four feet square, erected near the centre of a natural amphitheatre. In front of a forest of trees were erected seats for 3,000 spectators; a few feet from these was the stand; a few feet further a rope, keeping out those who declined to pay the extra quarter for a close view of the exhibition; and in front of the rope a surging sea of densely-packed men, filling a space of at least 400 feet square. At various points on the ground were planted poles, on the tops of which small banners waved. Nobody knew what they were, and many supposed they were relics of the great Japanese Ball. Over the entrance to the space held sacred to the seat-holders, the stand and the Press, was a banner bearing the Benician motto: "May the best man win." The reporters were honored with seats on the grass—where intruders were excluded by the vigilant police—between the stand and the rope, the crowd, while awaiting the exercises, taking occasion to point out some of them as HEENAN, AARON JONES, HORACE GREELEY, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, or some other equally well-known personage. As the hour of 3 drew near, the impatience grew more intense, and not even the lucky venders of Heenan medals, Heenan's life, Heenan's portrait, or Heenan's fights, could secure a stray customer. All were flocking to the best points of view.

At last 3 o'clock came, and with it promptly the carriages containing the brawny gentlemen who were to occupy the fistic arena. In the language of Mr. NIXON's advertisement, "See the conquering hero comes." He was not only seen, but his progress was heard—for all along the line of the crowd, from the hotel to the battle field, the shouts of welcome greeted him, while he, at the same time, was bowing and smiling as "the observed of all observers."

No little difficulty had been experienced in keeping the platform clear. JIM HUGHES was kept busy, and distinguished himself by tossing off headlong half a dozen luckless wights who undertook to expostulate with his summary ejection. Capt. Turner was there too, and Billy Mulligan, Heenan's brother, Ned Price, Aaron Jones, McDonald, Cusick, Ottignon, and other gentlemen less known for sinew. The appearance of these Herculean gentlemen was the signal for tumultuous cheers, which were duly acknowledged by the champion. One enthusiastic Celt—who, strange to say, was unrebuked—cried "Three cheers for MORRISSEY."

THE SPARRING.

The combatants were meanwhile busy preparing for business—overcoats and hats were doffed, gloves arranged, belts tightened, and amid much confusion, Mr. NIXON advanced to the ropes and introduced Mr. CUSICK and Mr. McDONALD for the first "set to."

McDONALD is the well-known trainer of HEENAN for his late fight with SAYERS, and is accorded most of the credit for the Benecia Boy's achievements. He has been the trainer of SAYERS through a dozen fights, and his knowledge of the English Champion's tactics was of infinite service to his principal. He has fought two or three times in the ring, and has been successful, but derives his reputation more as a trainer than a fighter. His opponent, CUSICK, was the trainer of MORRISSEY for his fight with HEENAN, and subsequently the assistant trainer of HEENAN for the national contest. He also is more of a trainer than a fighter. He is about five feet six inches high, yet somewhat larger than McDONALD. Both men were dressed in tights and black gaiters, and developed a a quantity of chest and muscle alarming to a non-combatant. The following is an attempted description of their set-to by a non-professional:

ROUND FIRST.—Both men sparring cautiously and feinting. CUSICK received the first blow in the face; both feinted, and each received a slight tap on the sconce. Some close work; McDONALD warding beautifully, and getting in two or three times on CUSICK's countenance. CUSICK countered with several slight taps; both exchanged compliments on each other's frontispiece, and CUSICK drove McDONALD to the ropes.

ROUND SECOND.—Sharp counter hits, neither getting in heavily. CUSICK pressing up to McDONALD, and the latter fighting shy for chances to get in, two or three of which he improved, sparring beautifully, and evidently the more scientific of the two. During this round, a burly Titan, who was lying at one side of the platform, said to be HEENAN's brother, kept calling out to CUSICK to hit him. McDONALD, evidently displeased, stopped, and said, "Perhaps you'd better come up and try it. I'll spar with you if you like." "I'll spar with you," was the reply, and there was every indication of a coming muss. Somebody in the crowd suggested to HEENAN's brother to shut up, whereupon the latter said he would "punch his jaw," and immediately jumped from the platform almost upon him, and a rough and tumble fight ensued, ending with the intervention of the Police, and JIM HUGHES taking somebody by the collar and dropping him in the midst of the combatants.

ROUND THIRD—Both men lively; CUSICK running in, and McDONALD receiving him with taps on the sconce. A clinch, and both down.

ROUND FOURTH AND LAST—Cautious sparring. CUSICK run in, and McDONALD received him with the customary tonsorial.

The next set-to was between AARON JONES and NED PRICE. JONES was the Professor of Sparring for Cambridge College, for which he received a salary, and came to this country for the purpose of training HEENAN for his fight with MORRISSEY. He has fought SAYERS twice. The first time the contest lasted an hour and a half, and was a drawn battle—darkness intervening. The second occupied the same time, ending in a victory for SAYERS. On both occasions JONES had decidedly the best of the fight for the first hour. He is considered one of the best sparrers in the world, and, like HEENAN, wields a terrible "left." PRICE, his opponent, is renowned for his Canada victory over Australian KELLY, whom he whipped easily, although the odds were two to one against him. He is a very venturesome and active sparrer, lithe of limb, and active as a cat—not backward in taking punishment if he can give it in return. His assiduous attentions to his vanquished opponent in Canada were a striking illustration of the chivalry of the ring.

FIRST ROUND.—Both men came up smiling. JONES planted himself in the centre of the ring and PRICE danced nimbly round, trying vainly to get in; two or three essays were well countered, and he received admonitions by the application of JONES' digits to his countenance to keep off. PRICE, however, kept jumping in, and after getting two or three taps in the face received a terrific blow from JONES' left that knocked him off his pins amid the cheers of the crowd. PRICE was up in a jiffy and at his old tricks, getting in slightly, but receiving by far the most punishment. The round ceased by PRICE dodging a terrible lunge, and seizing the opportunity to tap JONES on the mug.

SECOND ROUND.—JONES got in a good left-hander, but soon received a smart hit in return after one of PRICE's agile jumps.

THIRD ROUND.—Close hitting but neither doing much execution.

FOURTH ROUND.—PRICE got in a good hit on JONES' peepers. Both hitting close. PRICE running in and JONES waiting to receive him with well-directed blows that seemed to endanger NED's incisors. The round ended with some close hitting, and the men were about taking off the gloves, when, in obedience to the imperative call of the crowd, they stood up for the

FIFTH AND LAST ROUND.—JONES planted his left full in PRICE's face. PRICE jumped in, dodged an ugly lunge, and regaining his perpendicular, tapped JONES on the back of the head. A little fibbing finished the round. The entire set-to was the most lively of the day, and created much sport. PRICE, however, was almost disabled from a sore hand—the right—obtained it is said while performing a dental operation for a man who was striking a woman in Broadway a few days since.

The main interest, however, centred in the appearance of the Benicia Boy, who was greeted with a storm of applause, as he doffed his coat and donned the gloves, and exhibited his gigantic proportions. His first opponent was Prof. OTTIGNON, the well-known proprietor of the gymnasium, and the fistic father of a generation of pupils in the manly art. According to the advertisement, "the seconds and assistants alighted, and according to the established rule, set up the ring, (imaginatively,) put up their colors, and prepared their principals for the grand event." The principals tossed for corners, HEENAN won, and selected the southeast. This was of little consequence, however, as the sun was at this time enveloped in portentious clouds. CUSICK and McDONALD acted as second and bottle-holder for HEENAN, and JONES and PRICE performed like service for OTTIGNON. After considerable joking among the fancy, who appeared to look upon the whole performance as a good joke, the men were placed, and then commenced.

ROUND FIRST—Both sparring cautiously; OTTIGNON in the centre and HEENAN working around him. OTTIGNON made several attempts, which were beautifully warded by HEENAN amid applause. HEENAN watched his opportunity, and put in a terrific blow with his lightning left, crimsoning the Professor's left eye.

ROUND SECOND—OTTIGNON sparring cautiously and feinting. HEENAN watched his opportunity, and tapped the Professor again with that lightning left-hander. OTTIGNON made several feints, and two or three attempts to get in, receiving taps for his pains. OTTIGNON retired to his corner and playfully tapped PRICE for taking a swig at his bottle.

PRICE—Who's keeping time here? You give a minute and a half. I want you to come to time, as your man is getting blown. [As HEENAN bears the same relation to OTTIGNON that a telegraph poll does to the Astor House—OTTIGNON being somewhat pursy—this remark occasioned some laughter.]

ROUND THIRD.—HEENAN danced around OTTIGNON, and got in once on the Professor's peeper. He complained much of the slipperiness of the floor, and said he could hardly stand up. At the end of the round, PRICE excited much merriment by taking OTTIGNON on his knee—a load enough for half a dozen knees.

ROUND FOURTH—Close work; HEENAN got a sound one from the Professor's right mauley, and a tap or two in counter-hitting. He quickly repaid these favors, however, with one or two body blows, and, before the round concluded, received a tap on the frontispiece.

ROUND FIFTH.—Both men laughing, the Professor somewhat blown. HEENAN made a playful feint at a foul on the Professor's paunch. OTTIGNON tapped him on the cheek slightly. Lively work, but no hitting of consequence; HEENAN dancing round and complaining of the slippery boards. He managed to get one in on the Professor's face, and received one in return, after which they closed and fibbed, and then indulged in a little countering. At the end of this round they got ready for the "wind up." "Oh! no," says JIM HUGHES, "give us the worth of our money;" and the combatants went at it again, OTTIGNON getting a caution from somebody in the crowd to "look out for that left."

ROUND SIXTH.—Close work, sharp hitting and counter hitting, HEENAN getting much the best of it, after which the contestants took off gloves and shook hands.

There being loud calls for JONES, AARON took the gloves and had a brief but spirited bout with the Boy. There was some close hitting, and AARON received two or three taps on the frontispiece. The rounds closed with a struggle at the ropes, to the great consternation of the adjacent reporters; AARON went down.

No little laughter was then created by HEENAN taking a turn with JACK McDONALD—the giant and the pigmy. HEENAN evidently hit him just as often as he pleased—from his vastly superior size and weight—and nearly equal science. McDONALD playfully essayed to stand on a beaver hat, to get up to his opponent. The affair ended with an excellent duplication of the affair at Farnborough, CUSICK running up and hitting HEENAN in the back. The Boy winding up the entertainment by laying McDONALD on his back, and hitting CUSICK a gentle tap that might have felled an unwary ox. The crowd enjoyed the affair hugely, and at the close flocked to the stand to see the hero.

THE PRESENTATION.

The contestants having been washed and clad in ordinary habiliments, a grand rush was made for the music stand, where the presentation was to take place. After the Police had had a hard fight to keep the crowd from collecting so densely as to break the structure, and the Benicia Boy had been elevated on a seat alongside of EDMOND BLANKMAN, Esq., causing many to inquire "which is the Champion?" Mr. BLANKMAN addressed the Benicia Boy and audience as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I have been delegated by the Committee appointed by the friends, countrymen and admirers of our Champion—and I may say of the world's Champion, [cheers,] to present to him, upon this occasion, a token of the esteem and regard which they entertain for JOHN C. HEENAN [applause, and cheers for HEENAN] for his manly courage and spirit, in going across the Atlantic for the purpose of contending for the Champion Belt of England. [Cheers.] And although my friend JOHN C. HEENAN did not bring with him the particular belt, you will agree with me that he left a considerable belting behind. [Laughter and cheers.] And if he has not been able, physically, to exhibit to you the champion's belt of England upon this occasion, the unanimous verdict and the voice of the American people—and not alone the American people, but of all fair and honorable men, will accord to him that he won the great battle of the 17th of April. [Cheers.]

Mr. HEENAN, in the first place, I will present you with this ring on behalf of Mr. BENTON. May that ring, Sir, remind you that it is emblematical of the broad circle of friends that now surround and are about you. And in the next place, Sir, I take the greatest pleasure in the world in presenting to you this envelope containing a check, being the proceeds of the voluntary contributions of the friends and fellow-citizens of JOHN C. HEENAN—some ten thousand and thirty odd dollars. [Three cheers for HEENAN.]

The Benicia Boy put the presents in his inside left breast pocket, and looked pleased.

Mr. BLANKMAN further said: In behalf of the Committee allow me to bid you welcome to your native shores. (The Benicia Boy was born at the Unites States Arsenal, Watervleit) I tender this welcome to you, and "may the curse begin at the root of his heart who is not glad to see you." [Applause]

The Benicia Boy was now called upon for a speech, and after vainly endeavoring to follow Mr. BLANKMAN's *sotto voce* dictation, stammered out a few "thank you's" and got down like a bashful schoolboy, somebody in the crowd halloaing to him to "keep his hand on that check, and not get his pocket picked."

Mr. BLANKMAN also presented rings to McDONALD and CUSICK, who, in response, proved that they were less handy with their tongues than with their fists.

The last of the Jones Wood *fête* was a motely crowd of policemen, shoulder-hitters, and citizens generally, sweating their way home in crowded hacks, omnibuses, cars and steamboats, not a few getting quite damp in the process both from from perspiration and the smart shower of the evening.

MRS. SWISSHELM AND HER HUSBAND.—It was recently announced that Mrs. SWISSHELM, the strong-minded woman, was to deliver a lecture on her "wrongs as a wife." There were not wanting people who thought she had forgotten her "duties as a wife." However, she has now taken second thought, and writes as follows to the editor of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle*:

SIR: Permit me to say through your columns that my lecture last evening was omitted through a sudden thought, not severe illness, and that I am glad it was so, as I have seen Mr. SWISSHELM, and hope to make an arrangement by which our affairs shall not again come before the public. My only object in resisting his application for divorce is to obtain some support for our child.

If I can accomplish this by private negotiation, I shall offer no defence against his plea of "malicious desertion." Should I fail to do this, I shall confine that defence to the regular legal rules in such cases; but I have not, in any sense, abandoned my project of doing all I can to pay my creditors at the earliest moment, and shall for that purpose deliver a lecture on "Woman and Politics," as soon as I feel quite well. This lecture has been favorably received in St. Paul and other places. I hope my friends will accept it in lieu of the subject I have dropped, as it brings no pain to myself or others.

JANE G. SWISSHELM.

John Bell, M. D., of this City, the Boston papers reluctantly state, has carried off the Boylston Medical premium of $90 for the best essay on the question: "How far does the Microscope assist us in Surgical Diagnosis?" The other premium, of the same value, was awarded to David W. Cheever, M. D., of Boston, for the best dissertation on the question: "The value and the fallacy of Statistics in the observation of Disease." The following questions are proposed for 1861: 1. "Excision of Joints." 2. "Diagnosis and Treatment of Chronic Pleurisy." Dissertations on these subjects must be transmitted, post-paid, to Edward Reynolds, M. D., on or before the first Wednesday of April, 1861. The Committee which awards these premiums is appointed by the President and Fellows of Harvard University.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Decision of the Paraguay Commissioners—The Claims all Disallowed—Dissatisfaction of the President, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13, 1860.

The Commissioners to settle the Paraguayan controversy met to-day, and rendered their award, in which they say that having heard and fully considered all the facts submitted by the claimants, they are satisfied that the said claimants have utterly failed to establish any liability for pecuniary damages on the part of Paraguay.

Commissioner JOHNSON's report covers fifty printed pages, and is particularly severe on some of the parties.

President BUCHANAN was notified on the 27th of July as to what the award would be. He then expressed great dissatisfaction, saying that he had pronounced the claim a just one in his message to Congress.

"That was because you had not examined it," replied Mr. JOHNSON. "No honest man," he continued, "can examine that claim and approve it for one dollar."

It is understood that the Commissioners urged the claimants to withdraw their additional evidence on Saturday, as it could do them no good, and if not withdrawn, would render comment necessary in the report by no means complimentary to a witness, whose official dispatches, written several years ago, flatly contradict every statement now made in his evidence.

The President was furnished with a copy of the report and award last evening, since when he has been actively consulting friends as to the possibility of having the award set aside. This, however, is beyond the reach of mortal man, and the Paraguayan claim is dead.

"All the Doctors in the land
Couldn't make Humpty Dumpty stand."

Senor BERGES makes no report to this Government, but signs the award. He reports to his own Government.

Mr. JOHNSON's report closes as follows:

It has been painful to observe, in the course of this examination, the ingenuity displayed in making so strong a case *prima facie* for the consideration of Congress and the Executive Government, founded on the *ex parte* representations of those most deeply interested in the claim by the studied perversion of the laws and decrees of the Republic of Paraguay, and by the enormous, if not criminal exaggeration of the demands of this Company,—constantly growing larger by skillful preparation of their accounts, and studied and malignant assaults upon the President and people of Paraguay; and that, too, for the mere purpose of putting money into pockets of those claimants.

It has always been the pride and the glory of the Government and citizens of the United States "to submit to nothing wrong" from any Government or people, but at the same time to demand of them "nothing but what is right." And the day is far distant, as I sincerely hope, when East India fortunes are to be accumulated with their approbation and sanction by the plunder of feeble States, extorted from them at the cannon's mouth.

For the reasons above given, I am clearly of the opinion that the award should be in favor of the Republic of Paraguay, and against the claimants, who have not established any right to damages upon their claim.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10, 1860.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

Judge ARNY, of Kansas, has filed in the General Land Office the necessary papers to obtain the right of way for the construction of a railroad through Southern Kansas, to connect with the Galveston railroad in Texas. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, in conformity with the law of Congress, granted the necessary instructions to the Land officers, having control of the lands through which this road will pass, to reserve the right of way and lands for dépôts and water stations. Mr. ARNY left this city to-day for Kansas, and with a corps of engineers will at once proceed to make a survey through Kansas and the Osage and Cherokee Indian country, with a view of the permanent location of the road through the Indian Territory. The construction of this road will connect the Western country with the Gulf of Mexico, and open the travel and resources of a large portion of country in Kansas, the Indian Territory, and the States of Texas, Arkansas and other States, which is now of comparative little value. By the construction of railroads from Atchison, connecting with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to Lawrence, and from Leavenworth to Lawrence, and thence south through the Indian Territory to connect with the Texas roads, it is believed that millions of dollars will be added to the wealth of the country from the mineral resources, which have not been, and cannot be developed, without the means of travel and transportation, which the present enterprise is designed to supply.

THADDEUS HYATT, of the City of New-York is here, on his way to the West. He, it is said, goes to Kansas to inquire into the condition of the people in that Territory, who are reported as on the verge of starvation from failing crops.

The statement that a suit has been instituted against the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, by Mr. HYATT, is erroneous. His intention is to prosecute in the State Courts the individual Senators who voted for his imprisonment; but these suits are now necessarily delayed, his counsel having been instructed to defer them until his return from the West.

Movements of the Prince of Wales.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Prince of Wales and suite embarked at 1 o'clock on Saturday for Gaspé. Salutes were fired from the Forts, the ships *Hero*, *Ariadne*, *Cossack* and *Flying Fish*, who manned their yards; also, the French frigate *Pomone*.

The *Hero*, accompanied by the *Ariadne* and *Flying Fish*, sailed at 2 P. M., and the *Pomone* followed shortly after.

New-York Yacht Club Regatta.

NEW-BEDFORD, Monday, Aug. 13.

The New-York Yacht Squadron leave Newport to-morrow morning for this harbor, where a grand regatta will take place on Wednesday. The hour of starting is 11 o'clock A. M.

The Canada Afloat.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 13.

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, which went ashore in passing out of this harbor, on Thursday night last, is afloat, and has not sustained much injury. She sails to-night, at 8 o'clock, for Liverpool.

The Agate Club at Newport.

NEWPORT, Monday, Aug. 13.

The sloop *Naugatuck*, with the Agate Club, of New-York, bound to Boston, put in here at 12:40 A. M., after a rough night. All well.

Affairs of the Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Attorney-General is out of town and his assistants also. No business has been transacted in his office to-day. Nothing is known by the Central Railroad folks here about any injunction.

Arrival of the Damascus.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Cunard screw-steamship *Damascus*, from Liverpool, July 30, arrived this forenoon.

Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Aug. 12.

The screw-steamship *R. R. Cuyler* arrived off Tybee, at 11 this (Sunday) morning.

The Schooner Arcola Ashore.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 13.

The steamer *Mount Vernon*, from New-York reports on Saturday, ten miles north of Chincoteague, saw a schooner ashore with a signal of distress; went as near as possible and sent a boat and took off the Captain's wife and son. The vessel was named the *Arcola*, of Staten Island, from Norfolk for New-York, with a cargo of grain. She got ashore on Sunday morning, and the Captain had gone for assistance when he expected to get her off.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Monday, August 13.

The Pony Express arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning. It brings California dates to the 1st inst.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The steamer *John L. Stevens* sailed this morning for Panama, with 202 passengers and $876,000 in treasure, of which $786,000 is for New-York. Among her passengers are Lieut. GILLIS and the Bishop of Victoria, *from* Hong Kong.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates of the 17th of July, arrived here on the 30th. Another express with dates to the 28th, is telegraphed, and will reach this city to-night. Confidence is now restored in the future regularity of the express.

The Democratic State Central Committee, as appointed by the late Democratic State Convention, met at San Francisco on the 30th and 31st ult., and after a long discussion, in which it was endeavored to avoid a split in the party by holding but one State Convention and nominating but one electoral ticket, it was found impracticable to act harmoniously. Finally twenty-six members of the Committee declared for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE and ten for DOUGLAS. The former have called a State Convention to nominate an electoral ticket on the 11th of September, and the latter hold their convention to nominate a Douglas Electoral ticket on the 5th of the same month. The Douglas men claim that the Federal patronage and influence has greatly weakened their strength in the Committee. Each branch of the Committee has published an address to the Democracy of the State. One claims that DOUGLAS was regularly nominated and is entitled to the support of all the members of the Party, while the other denies that either BRECKINRIDGE or DOUGLAS were regularly nominated by the Baltimore Convention, and leaving it optional with the party which candidate they vote for.

A Breckinridge and Lane ratification meeting was held in San Francisco on Saturday evening. It was called as a Democratic ratification meeting, and the Douglas men attended in such numbers as to be able to vote down all the ratifying resolutions.

It is now alleged that the Douglas Democrats are taking courage throughout the State, and that they feel confident of carrying the mass of the Democracy with them. The Breckinridge and Lane men, however, are preparing for great efforts, and their complete and thorough organization and Federal backing up gives them great advantages.

CHARLES RUEHL, Editor of a German Democratic paper, has been removed from a lucrative office in the San Francisco Mint, on account of advocating DOUGLAS in his journal.

Of the sixteen of the State Senators who hold over, and will vote for Mr. GWIN's successor at the next meeting of the Legislature, six are known to be Douglas men, and several others are non-committal.

A movement is on foot to call a Bell and Everett State Convention, to nominate an electoral ticket.

Gen. SHIELDS arrived at San Francisco this morning by the Overland Mail stage, which left St. Louis on the 9th of July.

A company of 100 persons, having thirty-eight wagons and 500 head of stock, have arrived at Carson Valley from Salt Lake. They are Mormon seceders and escaped with difficulty, being pursued by a band of Saints and threatened with vengeance.

The *Ocean Pearl* is to sail to-day for Hong Kong, taking $180,000 in gold and silver and $41,000 worth of flour, wheat and potatoes.

The ship *Victoria* has cleared for Australia with some 16,000 bushels of wheat.

The passengers who took first and second cabin tickets by the steamer *John L. Stevens* were as follows:

Lord Bishop, of Victoria, Mrs. Duane, B. Simmons A. Black, M. Sanger, Charles P. Daniel, George Thorburn, Isaac G. Swift and wife, D. U. Dunon, J. B. Dickinson, J. B. Hurdy, A. E. Davis, L. B. Clarke, L. A. Booth, Mrs. J. H. Smith, R. S. Joseph, G. W. Hastings, S. L. Loving, C. W. Balcher, H. D. Hutchins, J. C. Shelter, Edgar Pappleton, John Dosher Swift, J. Kelly and wife, Wm. Kelly, James Kelly, A. Baldwin, Mrs. L. A. Logan, W. P. Brigham, Richard M. Lunt, Henry Williams, Francis Chapin, Miss L. R. Morgan, Lieut Gilles, U. S. N., Benj. Taylor, A. Chapman, wife and infant; Lewis Caffee, Mr. Sherwood and wife, W. A. L. Banly, A. Daly, S. A. Veny, Lewis H. Richardson, S. R. Throckmorton, Jr., W. White, W. W. Crane, Jr., George Hearst, G. H. Monroe, James Magners, Dennis Riordan, T. R. Morgan, A. H. Marshall, Wm. Foster, J. Gregory, J. F. Frez, S. S. Sickson, J. Frant and wife, John Shepard, Mrs. M. E. Holmes, Henry Appleyard, L. G. Cole, J. B. Davenport, S. B. Maloney, M. H. Dyer, J. C. Yates, Joseph Green. There were also 130 sterage passengers.

The shipments of treasure were as follows:

Alsop & Co.	$189,061	De Witt, Kittle & Co	18,272
Wells, Fargo & Co.	131,000	Decker, Jewett & Paxton	15,500
Luther & Church	81,000	Freeman & Co.	12,800
B. Davidson	9,000	V. Mason & Co.	12,000
Laraff, McCahill & Co.	40,180	J. B. Weir	6,990
Lallapt & Wilde	40,000	Stevens Baker	4,000
J. Seligman & Co.	38,600	C. F. Meader & Co.	2,500
Eugene Kelly & Co.	38,500	Osgood & Co.	1,400
Scholle & Bros.	34,300	Other shippers	19,372
Levi Strauss	30,140		
B. D Mills & Co.	22,400		

Arrived, July 29, ships *Witchcraft*, from New-York; 30th, *Mary E. Balch*, Boston; bark *Harriet*, Bordeaux; 31st, ship *Pamero*, New-York.

Sailed, July 31st, French ship *Pisco*, for Mazatlan.

The inquiry for goods from first hands exhibits a little more animation, but is not by any means active. Prices have varied very slightly since the Express of the 28th ult., nor has there been any leading transactions at the quotations then given. Candles sell slowly at 20c. Butter is in fair request at 25c. for extra *via* Cape Horn, and 30c. for June *via* the Isthmus. Lard—demand more moderate at 12c.@12c. for cases. Pork and Bacon without sales. Crushed Sugars bring 11⅜c., in small lots. Brined Hams 11⅜c. There are more goods offering from ship by late arrivals, and there will be an increased number of transactions at about the present current rates.

Dreadful Storm near New-Orleans.

FORTY LIVES REPORTED LOST—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

A violent storm in this vicinity on Saturday caused immense damage to property. At Proctorville, the terminus of the Mexican Gulf Railroad, the water rose over twelve feet, submerging the entire place and carrying away every house with the exception of one. Between 35 and 40 lives were lost.

Weather and Accidents at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug 13.

We had violent showers all day. Many cellars were overflowed, several culverts caved in, and much other damage was done. Two boys were struck by lightning, and one of them killed.

The Weather at St. Johns.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Aug. 13—A. M.

Wind East; weather cloudy; thermometer 60°. No signs of the steamship *Parana*, now about due, from Galway 7th inst. Thick fog at Cape Race.

Discovery of the Remains of American and British Soldiers of the War of 1812.

TORONTO, Monday, August 13.

While workmen were making excavations to-day, near the old Fort in this place, they discovered the remains of fifteen bodies of British and American soldiers, who fell in the war of 1812. Several buttons, bayonets and epaulettes were also found. One button had the initials of the Pennsylvania Rangers on it; another is marked "U. S," and another "8th British Grenadiers." A few American coins were also found. From the position of the bodies, it is evident that they were buried in a trench near where they fell. General PIKE and two hundred Americans and a number of British were killed near this spot in 1813 by the explosion of a powder magazine.

A Man Killed in a Quarrel of an Excursion Party.

BURLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 13.

A man was killed at Delta Grove, on the Rancocas Creek, this afternoon. He belonged to an excursion party from Philadelphia. A quarrel took place, in which a large number were engaged, and were cut badly. BRUNS was the name of the man killed. The murderer attempted to escape, but was caught between Delanco and Burlington.

The Cincinnati Embezzlement Case.

TORONTO, Monday, Aug. 13.

C. H. McDOUGAL, one of the parties connected with the Cincinnati Embezzlement, delivered himself up to the authorities on Saturday, but was discharged on the same grounds that MONTAGUE was. McDOUGAL claims the $25,000, and it is reported that he will bring a suit against the City for it.

The Santa Fe Mail.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS.

INDEPENDENCE, Monday, Aug. 13.

The Santa Fé mail arrived here to-day. By it we have information that the troops at Hatches ranche, under command of Lieut. FRANK, had a skirmish with seventy-five Camanche Indians, who were on a stealing expedition. Two of the Indians were killed and several wounded. Shortly after this a number of horses were driven off, and other depredations committed. It was deemed prudent, under the circumstances, to send a reinforcement to Hatches ranche, and another engagement is soon looked for.

The command of Major RUFFS, on the Pecos, it is said, has had a battle with the Camanches, but with what result is not known.

Everything indicates a general Indian war.

The Indians are becoming so bold now as to attack the trains.

Mr. HARPER had 113 head of cattle run off in daylight, and is now left to make his way in with two yoke of cattle to the wagon.

Two soldiers were followed into the camp on the Pawnee Fork, a few days ago.

The troops under Major SEDGWICK are attempting to follow the Indians, to the best of their ability, but they are too wary for them.

Bent's Fort, at last dates, was threatened. So great were the apprehensions of an attack, that the sixteen Indian prisoners recently sent there were released.

Unless the mail parties are strengthened, it is feared they will not get safely through in the future.

From Havana and Mexico.

SUCCESSES OF THE LIBERALS IN MEXICO—MIRAMON AGAIN DEFEATED AND SURROUNDED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

The steamer *Bienville*, from Havana on the 8th inst., has arrived.

She reports having experienced a terrific hurricane on the Gulf, and was compelled to lay to for 48 hours.

The city of Havana was healthy.

Sugar was buoyant at 8¼@8⅜ reals.

The stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas was 290,000 boxes.

Molasses was quiet.

The steamer *Clyde* had arrived at Havana from Vera Cruz on the 2d inst.

MIRAMON's army had been routed by the Liberals, while attempting to escape from Lagos.

At the latest accounts, MIRAMON was at Leon, surrounded by the Liberals.

ROBLES had abandoned Jalapa.

The principal towns in the Valley of Mexico had risen and pronounced for the Liberals.

The Spanish Minister threatened the bombardment of Vera Cruz.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Both commands constituting the Second General Column of troops *en route* to New-Mexico, have been materially delayed, as we learn from an official report, by high water in the Green River, and a similar detention was anticipated at the Blue River. It had been suggested to send out supplies from Fort Garland to meet the soldiers.

Lieut. SMITH, in command of Company H, Fifth Infantry, arrived at Sante Fé on the 26th July. The next column of troops from Utah was expected on the 25th.

Additional news has been received from Major SEDGWICK's command (six companies) relative to his engagement with the Kiowas and Comanches. He says that two of the principal Indian warriors were killed by Capt. STEELE, and that 16 women and children, besides a lot of ponies and mules, were captured. The Major was in hot pursuit of the great Kiowa Chief, TITANKA. Lieut. BAYARD was severely wounded. The women and children have been placed in custody to insure the safety of emigrants.

After having been operated upon for a whole year, the steam-frigate *Minnesota*, which returned rotten from China last year, has been comparatively finished, and is now put in ordinary and housed at Boston, waiting the pleasure of the Navy Department. She could be fitted out for active service in a few weeks. The *Colorado*, at the same Navy-yard is also dismissed for the present from the care of the naval constructor. She is almost ready for any duty for which she may be detailed, and will probably be the first steam-frigate dispatched from the United States after the departure of the *Susquehanna*. The *Franklin*, which was to have been converted into a formidable steam line-of-battle ship, is lying near the *Colorado*, but there is no disposition on the part of the Government either to complete her alterations or to break her up. Material for a good gun-boat could be got out of her. The useful steamer *Mississippi*, which returned from the East India Squadron some months since, is anchored in the stream, but as instructions to have her overhauled and fitted out are daily expected, she has not been put in ordinary trim. A rumor, not well authenticated however, says she may go to reinforce the Mediterranean fleet. The *Ohio* and *Vermont* lines, and the *Virginian*, 74, (which was put upon the stocks nearly forty years ago, and never launched,) are the other naval vessels at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The *North Star* brings to the Constructing Bureau of the Navy samples of decomposed coffee taken from the bottom of the new steam-frigate *Lancaster*. It is feared that the ship will soon have to be docked to be newly coppered.

A court martial was in session on board the corvette *St. Mary's* when the steamer sailed.

The marine guard of the *Susquehanna* has arrived from Washington.

The Southern Programme for the Democracy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A citizen of the glorious Old Dominion State, now awhile in Washington, I frequently read your paper, and although taking a widely different view from yourself on the great question of the day, I must admit a good deal of candor and apparent sincerity on your part, and will, in what I have to say in regard to the question of Slavery, admit your own explanation of the platform on which, as a conductor of a widely-read public journal, you stand. I do not believe that the Republican party have the madness to suppose that they can in any way interfere to control or regulate Slavery in the States, much less to abolish it, and that the real issue is simply its extension into the new Territories, and that in opposing the introduction of the slave you are actuated more by a regard to what you consider to be the best interests of the laboring classes of the white than by any morbid sympathy with the black race. I think I have represented your position fairly, and here is your great mistake; for it is a great mistake to stand in opposition to the Constitution of the country and the best interests of society and the cause of truth and virtue.

For myself, I fear not to proclaim my views openly and fearlessly. And the sooner the conservative people of the South, in one united body, declare frankly, but without bravado, their full convictions of their rights and their unalterable determination to stand by them, the better for all. And what are these rights that seem to be in peril, but the power to hold our slaves openly and boldly, wherever our common Constitution is acknowledged to be of binding force?

Now, I ask you, as a man of candor, how dare the State of New York refuse her protection to the slave-master who should choose to take his slaves within her limits? There is but one answer to this question, and that is that the Constitution of New York is, with a few honorable exceptions (like O'CONOR), regarded by her citizens as "Higher Law" than the Constitution of the United States.

The South have hitherto too quietly acquiesced in this glaring injustice. But the time has nearly come for demanding and enforcing justice to herself. And the day of retribution is coming as surely as either of the Democratic candidates are elected. And that this will surely occur is manifest from these reasons. It is clearly demonstrated by the union of the three parties opposed to the Republicans that the large majority of the people of the Free States are waking up to their true position as traitors to the Constitution of their country by acquiescing in the great mistake, that the people of a Territory or even of a State, may abolish Slavery from their limits. While that sublime instrument gives protection to slave-owners alike in Massachusetts as in South Carolina.

It is equally clear that this Union ticket of these three parties *will sweep the North*, and then as in no possible combination of circumstances can BELL be elected. We will have for President either DOUGLAS, BRECKINRIDGE, or LANE. And either of the three will certainly succeed in establishing a slave code for all the territories, and initiating one for the Northern States. This is as true of DOUGLAS as of the others, as he is pledged to carry out the next decision of the Supreme Court, and we all know what that will be. You need not delude yourself with the argument that the North, having more numbers, will not submit.

I am prepared to show that in a short time the advantage of numbers will be with us. And then when right and courage and determination are ours, what else can be done.

We claim all and will hold all of these new territories sacred to our heaven-born institution. And when the limits of the so called Free States are filled up, emigration must go at first, perhaps gradually, into ours, and when in process of time the hordes of prejudiced fanatics shall become educated and refined in our superior society, they will, as past history of emigrants from the North to the South show, become our firmest allies. And then, if not conceded before, we will enforce and forever secure our rights and liberties, so long and so shamelessly trampled upon.

You are at perfect liberty to publish this if you wish to. I am willing to let the world understand our creed and prepare to join us, for victory is ours. I know that the people of the South are ready to rally under a flag bearing aloft such principles as these, at once so just and honorable, and so well calculated to advance the best interests of humanity. And the sooner you of the North turn from your folly and repent of your treason against the Constitution the better for you and us. I might add more, and show that Slavery is the only security against infidelity in religion and anarchy in government, and the safeguard of morality and virtue, but for the present I forbear.

Yours truly, INDEPENDENT.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

Cruise of the Yacht Squadron.

A DAY IN THE FOG—MORE EXCITEMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT HARBOR, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

The yachtman's is a life of vicissitudes; he does not expect—in fact he would not wish—to be always sailing with a favorable breeze under a clear sky; the changes and dangers to which he is exposed add pleasure to the sport and furnish him with ever-changing excitement. A full share of vicissitudes has been the lot of the New-York Yacht Squadron on its present cruise. Friday commenced with a morning thick and hazy, so that the fleet was unable to leave anchorage as early as usual. The fog having partially broken away, about 9 o'clock the Commodore signaled to the second and third class yachts "Prepare to sail," the gun was fired, and off they started The orders were to heave to off Beaver Tail Point so as to enter Newport Harbor 1/2 line. The yachts of the first-class were to get under weigh an hour later. The *Alpha* at first led the way, but the *Mallory* soon overhauled and passed her. The *Manersing* got under-weigh fifteen minutes after the rest of the yachts of her class. The *Mallory* was then leading the fleet, but was overtaken and passed by the *Manersing* after an exciting chase. The *Manersing* then led the fleet, closely followed by the *Mallory*, and at a distance by the *Narragansett*. The larger yachts were just then leaving New-London harbor. But the hopes of a pleasant days' sail were quickly dispelled—a dense fog closed around the fleet while it was in Fisher's Island Sound—a full topsail breeze blowing at the time. From Fisher's Island to Beaver Tail Point it was indeed blind sailing since the fog continued, as dense and opaque as tar all the day. A vessel was not visible at forty yards, and the yatchtman relied solely on the lead and chart to find his way, the character of the bottom and the depth of water alone determining his position. One who has not been in a Sound fog can imagine the excitement when the number of fathoms is announced by the heaver of the lead,—"by the deep five"—"quarter less seven," etc. The *Manersing* running entirely by the lead and compass, rounded Point Judith, fired a gun and came to anchor under the lee of Beaver Tail in Narragansett Bay, at 7:30 P. M., where, as the fog cleared up towards 9 o'clock P. M., the first land was descried since she left Watch Hill in the morning. On running into Newport she found the *Narragansett* and *Irene* had taken advantage of the first breaking away of the fog to make port, and that they had been fortunate enough to hear the ringing of the bells on the light-ship. The yachts *Ray*, *America*, *Alpha* and *Stella* afterwards came in. The larger yachts, with many of the smaller, doubtless ran back to New-London or put into Stonington. The inclemency of the weather offers but small hopes that the rest of the fleet will arrive to-day. It is now raining very hard, with an increasing nor'easter. As I close this it is reported that four yachts went ashore yesterday at Watch Hill in the fog. We hope it is not so.

W.

P. S.—The *Haze*, *Julia*, *Rebecca* and *Maria* are just now coming up in the order named.

The Census.

INTERESTING TO MARSHALS.

From the Washington Constitution, Aug. 11.

Some details of a personal nature, obtained from the census returns, having found their way into the papers of a Western city, the Superintendent of the census has requested the United States Marshal of the District to make explanation of the manner whereby this information was obtained for publication. Such a use of the returns is strictly interdicted, and a proper observance of the regulations of the Department with respect to any public use of records personal in character, in which so many persons are interested, peremptorily enjoined.

We are permitted to make public the views of the office having this work in charge, to the propriety of which all reflecting persons must assent. It may be proper in this connection to state, that where a marshal has seen fit, on his own responsibility, to furnish *aggregate* returns of population for any portion of his district, no exception has been taken; but, while this is permitted, we are assured that any liberty taken by the marshals or their assistants in the exhibition of the returns to others for public or private uses, or permitting any copy or extract to be made of details affecting *individuals*, will meet with immediate reprehension, or the removal of the offending party:

CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, Aug 9, 1860.

To ——, *United States Marshal*:

SIR: It is with regret I inform you that some details of a *personal* nature, connected with the census, have found their way into the columns of ——.

This is to me the occasion of great solicitude, and would seem to be the result either of a willful violation of duty on the part of some one connected with the census, or culpable indifference to that careful preservation of the returns from observation so urgently enjoined in the instructions to the Marshals and their assistants.

Relating, as these details do, to matters connected with the subdivision of one of your assistants, I cannot refrain from soliciting your attention to the subject, in the hope that it may be satisfactorily explained without implicating any person officially connected with the census. Indifference to the careful preservation of these returns from observation is as culpable as the direct communication of their contents, involving the interruption of that confidence which the people have reposed in the good faith of the Government, and which no one of its officers can betray without a palpable violation of duty.

GENERAL RETURNS.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The new census returns for Ward One, of Boston, show a total population of 19,000. In Ward Two (East Boston) the number of inhabitants is 19,236, of whom 6,177 are foreign born. The number of dwelling-houses on the island is 2,360; there are 104 vacant. The population in 1850 was 8,678; in 1855, 15,963. The increase of the last five years has been made under the most disadvantageous circumstances, the leading interest of the island—ship-building—being entirely prostrate: and the continued trouble about the ferries being enough to ruin any place which had not great inherent power and vitality. The returns for Ward Three show the number of inhabitants to be 15,000. Ward Twelve (South Boston) has had a large increase, and the population reaches 25,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The total population of Reading is 23,165, showing a fair increase over the census of 1850, when the enumeration was 15,743. The following is the present population of the different Wards, compared with 1850:

	1860.	1850.	Increase.
Northeast Ward	5,760	3,204	2,556
Northwest Ward	4,283	2,638	1,645
Southeast Ward	4,904	3,165	1,739
Southwest Ward	4,189	3,774	415
Spruce Ward	4,029	2,962	1,067
Total	23,165	15,743	7,422

The following are the returns for Lancaster City:

Northwest Ward	5,383
Southwest Ward	4,270
Northeast Ward	4,069
Southeast Ward	3,920
Total	17,642
Population in 1850	12,369
Increase	5,273

MARIETTA BOROUGH—Population, 1860, 3,040; do. 1850, 2,099. Increase, 941.

MATTON—Population, 1860, 680; do. 1850, 634. Increase, 46.

The census returns of Pittsburgh and its suburbs, it is estimated, will foot up 130,000. In the year 1850, the same territory had 88,313. Pittsburgh proper has 55,000. The population on the south side of the river, including South and West Pittsburgh, Birmingham, East Birmingham, Monongahela, and Temperanceville, will reach 18,000; Allegheny City, 35,000; and the rest is in the incorporated suburbs and adjacent townships.

The population of some of the other leading cities and towns in the State is as follows: Philadelphia, 650,000; Harrisburgh, 14,862; Scranton, 12,000; York, 10,000; Allentown, 8,047; Lancaster, 18,000; Norristown, 12,500; Pottsville, 13,000; Easton, 10,000; Wilkesbarre, 7,960.

CONNECTICUT.—Plymouth has a population of 3,244, a gain of 676 (or 26¼ per cent.) since 1850. Number of foreign population 379, of which 211 were born in Ireland. Dwelling houses in the town, 677. Farms fully returned, 281. Amount of capital invested in manufacturing, $615,500.

The population of Pomfret is 1,666, of Putnam, 2,208, of Brooklyn, 2,132, not including Danielsonville, which has 2,126.

Bethel has 1,710 inhabitants. (This is a new town, which was included in Danbury in 1850.)

Ridgefield has 2,213. A loss of 24 in the ten years.

Redding has 1,652. A loss of 102.

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in the West.

THE FATE OF BRECKINRIDGE—THE OLD LEADERS FOR HIM—THE SLAUGHTER OF THE FACTIONS—THE MISTAKES OF THE CONSERVATIVES—END OF THE COTTON DYNASTY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

THE BEECHES, August, 1860.

You have now another chapter in Western politics—in the Kentucky election, where BRECKINRIDGE is thoroughly defeated by a large majority. It will be said that Douglas men and Republicans helped to produce this result. True but unless I mistake, the majority is large enough to show intelligent men that the Breckinridge party would have been defeated without any such aid. The Douglas people show considerable strength in the river counties, but elsewhere very little. The truth is the election is the work of the old Whigs. Young politicians may ask what does this mean? How is it BRECKINRIDGE cannot maintain himself in Kentucky? If you understood the Western people well you would understand this. By his Frankfort speech (of which his nomination was the consequence,) Mr. BRECKINRIDGE placed himself at the head of the ultra Southern party—the Calhoun theorists and the slaveholding, seceding, disunion interest. Now, this idea of politics, especially if it is to be carried into practice, is abhorred by the Western people. It has no solid support in Kentucky, Tennessee or Missouri, any more than in the northwest. When Mr. BRECKINRIDGE placed himself, like CALHOUN, on the ultra Southern ground, he destined himself to the same fate as CALHOUN. He will be sustained for a time by a strong faction and receive the electoral votes of most of the Southern States, but his political sun is as effectually eclipsed as that of CALHOUN when he left the Cabinet of JACKSON.

In the meanwhile, however, the old leaders, the wheel horses of Democracy, in the Free States, are joining the Breckinridge wing. Yesterday there was a Breckinridge Convention at Columbus, and I assure you the men there were more substantial representatives of the Democracy of Ohio than those who go for DOUGLAS, and they will carry a strong body of voters with them. How say you, is this to be accounted for? In a very natural way. The Democratic Party is utterly defeated for the present. There is no more for them to lose. If the party is ever to be reunited—if, it ever again rise, be assured the Breckinridge wing will be the legitimates. They are the true Bourbons; and if there is power, or provender, or spoils to be shared, they will bestow it on those who have been loyal followers of the *ancien régime*. This is what the hards and hunkers are after. They can lose no more now, and if the party live again they will rise. But, alas! for the hopes of man. The Democratic Party, which once was, will never rise again in the same body. The Bourbons cannot be brought back in this country, by any means, and least of all, upon a negro and a cotton bale.

But what say you of the Douglas faction, the Bell faction and the Houston faction? For, however much we may respect many of the men engaged in these affairs, it is not to be denied that the supporters of DOUGLAS, BELL and HOUSTON are mere outsiders—factions—as to the great question before the country. The condition of these factions is just what might have been anticipated. The Douglas faction, as I remarked in a former letter, has far less strength in the Free States than most people imagine. In the West he will be crushed to death, and in the South he has little visible strength. So of the Bell Party. If they gain anything, it is not for themselves. It is at the expense of BRECKINRIDGE, and the relative gain of LINCOLN. A combination of these fragments may gain a State for BELL, or a county for DOUGLAS; but it will count nothing in the great battle. Thus, the Bell-Everetts have nominated a county ticket in Cincinnati, the effect of which may give the county to DOUGLAS. But what of that? Nobody is concerned but a few county officers.

The right of a man to vote for Tom, Dick or Harry, if he pleases, without being called in question, is undoubted; but I really do not see the particular use of these fragmentary evidences of political tastes.

You New-York men, who want to carry Whigs and Americans to the camp of DOUGLAS, neither understand human nature nor American politics. Is there a public man in America more disgusting to Whigs and Americans than STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS? Is there a man who stands out in bolder relief as the type of a superficial demagogue? The repealer of the Missouri Compromise, the courtier of Irishmen, the panderer to Slavery, the recipient of Bishop HUGHES' favors,—DOUGLAS stands the last man before the people for whom loyal Americans can be expected to vote. But if your New-York "Conservatives" (as the *Herald* facetiously calls them) want to do such a thing, why not let them? A famous wag was on his death-bed, but the ruling passion was strong in death. A friend who called to see him was going out the wrong door, where he would have pitched headlong into the cellar, when a servant pulled him away. The dying wag faintly exclaimed, "Why—why not let him go?" Your HUNT, BROOKS & Co. want to pitch down stairs; why not let them do it? I dare say the company below stairs is good enough for them, and they will not get up in a hurry.

Your *pseudo* Conservatives are always making mistakes. They think that American voters are like Hessian troops—to be delivered over by a bond—and have totally forgotten the human will, and much more, the passions which control it, and the principles which govern honorable men. It is a great blunder. They mistake their day and generation. There is some heart and some principle yet left in the world—at least we out here in the back-woods think so.

I think, as I said in my last political letter, that from two to four States will go for BELL, in consequence of the Douglas diversion, and the fact that BRECKINRIDGE is the head of the disunion movement. Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee, and perhaps one or two others, will, I believe, go for BELL. The effect of this would be exceedingly beneficial to the Lincoln Administration, by making it impossible for the Southern States to unite. Is it impossible that Virginia should go for BELL? The leaders of the Slave Democracy there are frightened. There is a revolution going on in Virginia of which I will speak hereafter.

At any rate, the upshot of the war of factions, or minor parties, is that whatever they can do for or against each other diminishes the strength of BRECKINRIDGE, and relatively aids LINCOLN. The clash of factious elements is all in his favor. In the meanwhile, the tornado of Republicanism in the West is rising. It will sweep every field, and stream, and mount, till the goods and chattels of Democracy are torn and scattered like an Iowa village after the hurricane.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Letter from Gov. Houston.

HE HAS NO IDEA OF WITHDRAWING HIS NAME FROM THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

The Austin *Intelligencer*, of the 1st, has the annexed letter from Gov. HOUSTON:

AUSTIN, July 31, 1860.

J. C. Smith, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter making inquiry as to whether I have withdrawn the use of my name in connection with the Presidency, and declared for Mr. BELL, has been received, and I hasten to reply.

Having consented to the use of my name as the People's candidate for the Presidency, it is but just to those who have put me forward, that I should say the report has no foundation in truth. As I have had no agency in presenting my name to the American people, so I leave to my fellow citizens perfect freedom of action. I shall not weigh success against principle, nor abandon a cause from motives of policy. If it is the wish of the people to vote for me, they have a right to do so. If they do not desire my services, it will be recollected that I have not asked their suffrages.

That parties and Conventions and their candidates to so great an extent, divide the public mind, is no source of discouragement to me. In the distracted state of our politics, I see the germ of a better future. The day of Conventions and their chicanery is past. The wand has fallen from the hands of politicians; and they are powerless, only as against themselves. The country may meet a shock now from the war of factions, but a healthy reaction will follow, which will result in their complete downfall. I have seen the rise and the fall of the Convention system. If I have contributed in the least to arouse my fellow-citizens to the danger of its continuance, I am content. If convinced that my name stood as a stumbling-block in the way of the perpetuity of the Union, or that one ray of its glory was darkened by my form, I would implore my fellow-citizens to cease to remember me. When a stripling I obeyed the call of my country, and gave my blood in its defence. Throughout advancing years, I have endeavored to serve it faithfully; I have been with it in times of peril, and it is now doubly dear to me from the fact that, as life's Winter gathers about me, I realize that my posterity must soon share its fortunes, deprived of my aid or counsel. And among the most grateful feelings that come to me now is the recollection that though throughout an eventful life the busy tongue of slander has often detracted from my fame, a love for the Union has been so implanted on my character that none have dared to impeach my devotion to it. It should at least be some satisfaction to me that, at a time when parties and party platforms were in the ascendancy, I raised the standard of the Constitution and the Union in Texas, and made the first fight upon that simple declaration of principles against Disunion. My only hope is that all men who sincerely desire the preservation of the Government will unite together in the present contest against sectionalism.

I have no aspirations for the Presidency beyond a desire to be useful to my country. If the part I have assumed in the past has contributed to bring before the people the question of Union or Disunion, (for such is now the issue,) and to inspire a determination to put down disunion in the North and South, my ambition will receive more solace than the Presidency could afford. Could I be the means now of putting an end to sectional strife, of silencing the agitation on the Slavery question, of breaking down parties based on geographical distinctions, and of uniting my fellow-citizens in support of patriotic electors in the different States, trusting to their love of country to give the nation a President and Vice-President who would administer the Government once again with honesty, wisdom, impartiality, and with a regard for our national honor, I would be willing to close my public career, and find in retirement that happiness which those high in station know not.

While I have expressed no preference for any of the candidates now before the country, I have at the same time experienced the hope that the people would soon see whither they were drifting, that the war of factions would cease, and that upon some common basis they would unite and prevent the triumph of either sectionalism or disunion. Party names or party champions should sink into insignificance when the palladium of our liberties is threatened. The blessings we enjoy, the Government which our fathers gave us, the Constitution and the Union, should be first in the heart of every patriot, and he who fails to sacrifice all else to maintain these is unworthy the name of American.

I regard this contest as one in which the permanency of the Union is involved. I desire to see Texas present an united front against the effort to maintain here a sectional party, and to this end I desire to say that it is my wish that the Electors associated with my name shall be perfectly free to cast the electorial vote of Texas for any National man most likely to defeat either sectionalism or disunion.

Having ever been opposed to Abolitionism from the North, and Sectionalism, Disunion, and the reopening the African Slave-trade, from the South, I believe the defeat of these elements should be the desire of every patriot.

I cannot close this letter without acknowledging a full sense of obligations to those friends who have expressed a preference for me, upon principle, over others. Their kindness has been gratuitous, for I have not sought to influence any in favor of my advancement, and their support is therefore more highly appreciated.

I hope that, in justice to my friends, those papers which have published the report of my withdrawal will also give this letter a place in their columns.

Very truly your friend,
SAM HOUSTON.

The Rally at Springfield, Ill.

CONCLUDING SCENES OF THE DEMONSTRATION.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* thus gathers up the fragments of the great Republican demonstration at Springfield, Ill., on the 8th:

"The accounts of the returned excursionists fully sustain the reports that reached us by telegraph from our special reporters. Everything confirms the belief that the meeting at Springfield was the largest rally of the people that ever took place in the United States. We are assured by many, and some of these good judges of such gatherings, that the crowd at Springfield throws far in the shade the gathering in this city on either of the occasions of the United States Fair, in the Fall of 1859, and the more recent National Convention. That the monster procession was almost interminable, and wore out the patience of the dense crowds in waiting, through which it passed with difficulty, the streets at some points being well nigh blocked up with spectators, who did not join the pageant.

At the time of the day when the interest centred at the great Fair Grounds, just outside the city, and the procession coiled its vast length up into a densely packed mass of humanity and *horsemanity* about the three separate speakers' stands, we have it from several sources of unimpeached credibility that the gathering exceeded that at any one time upon the United States Fair Grounds here. And all this while Springfield seemed apparently as full as ever. The streets were fairly choked up, and the wheels of business clogged with the flood-tide, a very freshet of Republicanism. The Telegraph Office operators, machines and all, were removed to the cupola of the State House. Many of the store keepers actually closed their doors to keep out a crowd eager and too much under pressure to do shopping.

The grand spectacle of the day was reserved for the evening, when *four thousand* Wide-Awakes, by actual count, in a procession of four deep, passed by the home of LINCOLN. The ranks were one yard apart, or one thousand yards, making *three-fifths of a mile* of brilliant torchlight, the gleam of the torches and illuminated devices lighting up on either hand the eager faces of a solid wall of spectators throughout the entire line of march. To realize the effect of such cheering as Springfield heard on Wednesday—a perfect Niagara of cheers, from tens of thousands of throats at once—one must have been there. It cannot be imagined. Everybody comes back hoarse. And when evening passed, and to the exciting scenes of the day a period of rest succeeded, how was it to be spent by the thousands on thousands of actually houseless guests? Fortunately, a mild Summer's night joins no very serious terrors to a lodging *al fresco*. Hundreds of farm wagons had their sleeping occupants, the steeds tethered to the wheels. The long lines of cars at the depots were filled, and when the seats could hold no more, men lay down the aisles. Tired humanity shrank from perpendicularity in every imaginable and unimaginable covert. They camped under trees, invaded hay racks, and barns and carriage houses, stoops, porticos, and vestibules of buildings, public and private. They infested the State House until it swarmed like an ant hill. Of course the reader will understand this was not until after the hospitable residences of the Springfield people were full, so full that not a square yard of carpet or floor was without a tenant, not until after the hotels had filled their beds, and cots, and entry ways, and floors, and tables, and, we had almost written, actually built a breast work of wearied out humanity high about their establishments, with every loop-hole closed against fresh applicants. Such a night as that was, few will forget who witnessed it.

And when morning rose, and with it Springfield and its slumbering host, to breakfast, "short commons" were very numerous, were very numerous indeed. Our informant, who is a "lean Cassio" of infinite capacity, says he got one sandwich about 9 o'clock, a sandwich with only a faded smell of ham. That eating this and finding no more to eat, he actually confesses he found himself casting longing eyes on a fat baby discovered through a window. He adds the explanation that the baby held a large slice of corn bread, which saves our friend from a gathering suspicion of Cannibalistic tendency. And so it has passed the rally at the home of Honest old Abe, the largest rally, probably, of this or any other of the campaigns of American politics."

Political Miscellany.

SECRETARY COBB IN GEORGIA.—The Atlanta (Geo.) *Locomotive* gives the following brief abstract of the speech delivered in that town a few days ago by Secretary COBB:

He reviewed with a clearness and force most convincing, the career of Mr. DOUGLAS since 1856, explained the cause of his hostility to Mr. BUCHANAN and his administration, and showed conclusively, from his own record, that he, DOUGLAS, is a most dangerous enemy of the South. His Squatter Sovereignty doctrine, his "unfriendly legislation," his defiance of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, his anti-Lecomptonism—in short, his entire career for the past four years, Mr. COBB showed to be deadly hostility to the interests of the South—and in those principles which Southern men hold, even dearer than life itself. Mr. COBB explained why it is the duty of every Southern man to vote for BRECKINRIDGE and LANE. *They* are the only candidates in the field who have declared their principles, and those principles are the principles of equality and protection to southern rights. The time is not far distant when the people of Georgia must stand up a united brotherhood and openly and boldly maintain those principles. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE openly and in public avow them; then he asked the audience, as Georgians, as patriots, as men of the South, to rally to the standard and support for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and LANE—the candidates who will guarantee us our rights in accordance with those principles. Mr. COBB next referred to the Republican candidate, ABE LINCOLN, and stated he, in fact, was the only opponent of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, whose opposition could at all affect his election. The principles of Mr. LINCOLN he showed to be vengeance, hatred and undying hostility to the South, and Southern institutions. He (Mr. COBB) therefore called upon the people of the South now to stand by their rights; to cast aside their passions and party prejudices, and to come together as brothers with one heart united in the defence of that great doctrine of equality, which is the vital life-blood of the South. If that doctrine went down, let them go down with it, and with it rise up again; for the day of its regeneration was not far distant. Mr. COBB concluded amid the most vociferous cheering and deafening applause.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN MESSRS. COX AND SHERMAN.—Hon. S. C. COX, of Ohio, repeated his reply to the review of his course by Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, at Mansfield on the evening of the 9th. Mr. SHERMAN was among the audience, and on the next evening replied to Mr. COX's statements *seriatim*. The Cincinnati *Commercial* gives the following report of what Mr. SHERMAN said regarding the interview Mr. COX claims to have had with him while the controversy regarding the election of Speaker to the House of Representatives was pending. Mr. SHERMAN alluded to the alleged private interview with Mr. COX. He may have left a card with Mr. COX. It is a very easy way to return calls at Washington. He does not think he left a message for COX. It was when RIGGS and BRIGGS had failed to vote for PENNINGTON, that he urged COX to vote for Mr. PENNINGTON, as HICKMAN, HASKIN and SCHWARTZ had done, and close the wearisome contest, or to vote for CORWIN or MORRIS. COX said he would vote for him (SHERMAN) rather than any other Republican. He regarded this as an empty compliment. This was the substance of the entire conversation. He did not believe he ever asked COX to vote for him, although he could see no impropriety in it. It is never too late to call sinners to repentance. He was not invited by COX's constituents to assail him. He used COX of his own accord, to illustrate and caricature the Douglas Democracy. He would not reply to COX's epithets. It was too small business. It may be thought, in following his windings thus far, and engaging in this kind of debate, he owed an apology. COX called his own constituents "Nincompoops, intelligent baboons dressed up as Wide-Awakes, stump-heads, mutton-heads, blabbers, Dogberries, toadies, and bloats." Suppose he (S.) should speak thus of his Democratic constituents, would they not set him down as unfit to represent decent people?

After having finished off Mr. COX, Mr. SHERMAN alluded to the letter written recently by Ex-Speaker ORR, and the threats frequently made of disunion in the case of Mr. LINCOLN's election. He attached but little weight to them. The address was listened to by a large and enthusiastic audience.

GEN. COOMBS SPEAKS.—Gen. LESLIE COOMBS has addressed the following letter to the editors of the Louisville *Journal*:

LEXINGTON, Aug. 8, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Profoundly grateful as I am to Providence and the people for making me the instrument of political redemption, I ask leave to say a single word to you. The patriotic National Union Democracy have coöperated with us most manfully, and we must hereafter consider them as brethren.

We can all stand on the platform of 1852, recognizing the Compromise of 1850. Hereafter go for the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Laws. There need be no question for criticism as to the past, but perfect harmony in combatting the common enemy hereafter—*i. e.*, both sectional parties. I hope the Press on both sides will take this ground. The Yancey-Breckinridge Disunionists have only received their first rebuke—mild and gentle, compared to the future. They are doomed.

I take this occasion to thank you for your bold, able, and energetic advocacy of my personal claims to the confidence of the people.

Very truly your friend,
LESLIE COMBS.

Messrs. G. D. PRENTICE & Co.

ADDRESS OF THE RHODE ISLAND STATE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.—The Rhode Island State Republican Committee has issued its address. It refers to the recent *expose* of the Covode Corruption Committee, and to the tone in which Mr. BUCHANAN treated the charges made against him. Without a fundamental change in the Administration of the Government, we will inevitably lose credit abroad; and the question is, how shall this change be effected? First of all, an honest man must be placed at the head of affairs, and such a one was nominated by the Republicans in Convention at Chicago. With Mr. LINCOLN's name is worthily associated that of HANNIBAL HAMLIN. For such men the support of men of all parties is asked, and the address remarks:

We are encouraged in this by the consideration that there is no probability of an election by the people of any other candidate at all acceptable to any considerable portion of our community, and that if such an one should by any possibility be elected by Congress, he would take office with so small a popular vote, as greatly to impair the moral power of his administration, and that at this crisis all deprecate a reference of this subject to Congress, as liable to inflame those sectional animosities and to increase the corruption which every honest man desires to abate. And we find further encouragement in the present position of the two great political parties. For while we congratulate ourselves in having been able to select our candidates purely upon principle, we find scarcely less occasion for a patriotic hope of moral progress in the fact that our opponents are divided, and divided upon principle; those of them at the North very generally refusing longer to insure victory and a share of its results by lending themselves to maintain and extend Slavery, and so tenaciously adhering to their position that neither the allurements of gain, the enticements of victory, nor the fascinations of power move them from their purpose, showing that they too are animated by principles which elevate them above the sordid calculations of interest and the impulses of a degenerate ambition.

CHARACTERISTIC.—Copies of the speech of Senator SUMNER having penetrated into Abbeville District, S. C., through the mails, the indignant citizens of that locality assembled in Convention on the 7th, and passed resolutions declaring the circulation of the document in question as treason to the whole country, and as most dangerous incendiarism, and expressing it as their deliberate conviction that this malignant attack upon the institutions of the South shows that that section has nothing more to hope for from the patriotism, good sense, or sympathy of the North. In this emergency it was also *Resolved*, That we respectfully request all clergymen or any other persons of the State, who may have received copies of SUMNER's speech, to forward them immediately to the Secretary of this meeting, that in one common pile, in the Congressional District of the late Hon. PRESTON S. BROOKS, and on the anniversary of SUMNER's caning, they may be consumed in a bon fire lighted by negroes.

REPUBLICAN DEMONSTRATION IN JACKSON, MICHIGAN.—The Republicans in Jackson, Michigan, dedicated a wigwam 45 by 90 feet, and 30 feet high, on the 10th. It is supported by thirty-three posts, representing the number of States in the Union. Hon. BRADLEY F. GRANGER, candidate for Congress from the First District; Hon. T. M. ASHLEY, representative from the Toledo District in Ohio; Hon. FRANCIS W. KELLOGG and Hon. HARRY WATSON made addresses, which were enthusiastically received.

IS CHARLES SUMNER A STATESMAN?—The Springfield *Republican* has taken up the discussion of this question, and here is the conclusion to which it comes:

"The truth is Mr. SUMNER is a rhetorician and political reformer, and not a statesman. Here lies his appropriate work, and here will he find his reward and his enduring fame. Under the passion they provoke, because written and spoken under the impulse of a 'sacred animosity,' the slaveholders may spit upon his Anti-Slavery speeches; but they will read them, and after the excitement of the moment has passed away, the tremendous array of facts and arguments will remain, never to be forgotten; and confirmed as they are by the testimony of the best men at the South, and by every day's observation and experience, they will exert a silent but powerful influence in that renovation of opinion by which Slavery is gradually to be removed. At the North these speeches have a more immediate influence in deepening the general conviction of the wrong and evil of Slavery, and consequently in strengthening the determination to resist its extension. The statesman, the theologian, the poet, the rhetorician, the reformer, all have their work to do in the elevation of public sentiment and the removal of organized crimes. Nothing is gained by attributing the work or the fame of one to the other, or by attempting to confound things that differ. Mr. SUMNER is not likely to be over-estimated; it is better that he should be allowed to hold his true and proper position in public esteem."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE ACCEPTS THE NOMINATION OF THE SECESSIONISTS.—Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE has written the following letter to Mr. ERWIN, Chairman of the Richmond Convention:

LEXINGTON, July 26, 1860.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of the 26th ult., containing official information of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Democratic Convention assembled at Richmond, I have to say that I accept the nomination, and shall strive to merit the confidence implied by the action of the Convention.

I trust that a full discussion of existing issues will result in establishing the Constitution and Union of the States upon immovable foundations.

With good wishes, I am your friend,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. JOHN ERWIN, President of the Richmond Democratic Convention, Greensborough, Ala.

GEN. BUTLER MAKES ANOTHER DEFENSE.—After the split in the Convention at Charleston, Gen. BUTLER felt it incumbent on him to defend his course when he returned to his home in Lowell, and now he has been repeating the operation. Twenty-five hundred people assembled at Huntington Hall, in Lowell, on Friday evening, to hear the promised address from Gen. BUTLER. He condemned the expulsion of Mr. HALLETT from the Convention at Baltimore in the strongest terms, and then passed to a review of Mr. DOUGLAS' political career. The remark that he was going about the country making speeches for himself; that he was taking with him a very beautiful and accomplished lady for the same purpose, was met by cries from the crowd of "Let her alone." Gen. BUTLER responded that he intended to do so, and then turned to a discussion of Ex-Gov. JOHNSON's career. The concluding part of Gen. BUTLER's address was frequently interrupted by disorder in the audience, but his friends managed to keep the upper hand.

TO THE DEMOCRACY OF ARKANSAS.—Hon. T. B. FLOURNOY has issued the following address to the Democracy of Arkansas:

MEMPHIS, July 26, 1860.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I learn on arriving here, on my way home, and by conversing with some of our distinguished Democrats, that circumstances connected with the good of the great National Democratic Party, requires that a State Convention of the party should be called at the earliest practicable moment, to take into consideration matters of the greatest moment touching the well-being of the party, and especially to nominate national Democratic electors, pledged to the support of the nominees of the party—DOUGLAS and JOHNSON. Being one of the National Democratic Committee, it becomes my duty to make that call. The National Democracy must have a ticket of their own "straight out." Let our motto be, no compromise with Bolters, no striking hands with Seceders. They have left the party, and let them go. I then propose Monday, the 3d day of September next, as the day, and Little Rock the place of holding a Convention of the National Democracy of the State, who mean to stand by and to defend to the last gasp the nominees of the party, in STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Democrats of Arkansas, I know you will cheerfully respond to this call on your patriotism, by calling at an early day your county meetings, for the appointment of delegates to your State Convention. Democrats, the integrity of your time honored party is endangered, and even this day's revolving sun, twelve months hence, may not, and probably will not, find you the same united, prosperous, happy people that this day's sun leaves you. And all these horrors brought on you by the disaffection of impatient malcontents, disorganizers, right in the bosom of the party. Then to the rescue, all. I shall be with you.

Your obedient humble servant,
T. B. FLOURNOY.

Signor Farini had taken advantage of Blondin's temporary absence from the Falls to stretch a rope across the chasm, just below the cataract. He proposes to give the first exhibition to-morrow, when, if the advertisement speaks truly, he will, after having performed the orthodox antics of standing on his head and hanging by his heels, draw up a rope from the *Maid of the Mist*, fasten it to his cable, and descend to the vessel head-foremost. Then he will re-ascend and amuse the crowd with other feats.

WATERING-PLACE LIFE AT CARLSBAD

The Best Aristocratic Watering-place in Europe—Virtues of the Waters—Number of Visitors, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARLSBAD, Bohemia, Friday, July 20, 1860.

Thanks be to the gods, we have heard the last of our driver's bugle for the present. His final flourish was delivered on the hill-side as we trickled slowly down to the valley where lay the town of Carlsbad, and an incipient solo, attempted at a later period, as we rattled and clattered through the streets, was nipped in the bud by a heavenly little boy, who from impulses of disinterested kindness, put himself beneath the horses' feet, stopped the musical performance, and subsequently rebuked the driver by playing an imaginary wind instrument with his outstretched hand upon the tip of his nose. I love the bugle and adore the tenor air from "Martha," but in the long run—and it is decidedly a long run from Hof to here—one wearies of these delightful things and conceives the possibility of silence being occasionally pleasant. My first act of munificence shall be towards that little boy. His heart shall be made glad with divers pretzel; yea, even the festive pumpernickel shall be laid at his feet.

I don't know how it is, but the horses certainly do spread themselves out as we enter the market place, and take about twice as much room as at any other time; the driver, too, who has always been uncommonly wide between the legs, becomes—from the moment he leaves the box—so utterly preposterous in his attempts to walk at impossible angles that I resolve as a wholesome check to such exercises to give him but half his usual fee. I do so; he takes off his hat, smiles thankfully, and reduces me to fragments by his radiant good humor; so much so indeed, that if he had not already thrown one leg into the post-office, in a way which I regard as unjustifiable, I should feel like running after him and asking him to play something for me out of pure politeness.

I have remarked that the most uneven spot in any German town is generally selected for the market place. *Here* we look as if we should turn upside down but for the heavy fountain which is kind enough to keep us steady. It is enough to make you seasick to look at the pitching and rolling of the streets. There are no fewer than six servant girls at the spouts of the aforesaid fountain, all engaged in the business of filling long glass decanters, and looking as if they were going through the Indian club exercise with instruments of crystal. Near the fountain is a mass of sculpture representing a spiritual subject in stone, with figures in beatific writhings, and a good deal of glory in brass. I am not strong enough at present to understand what it is all about. The inscription is in Latin, but the artist having thought fit to run several laudatory sentences into one word, and to pictorialize the whole with capital letters, thrown in *ad libitum*, I am denied the intellectual pleasure of reading it. Bolstered up against an opposite corner is a statue of CARL IV., the founder of Carlsbad, and a monarch who, if he were a commoner, would certainly be accused of vicious excess. His Majesty, in point of fact, looks as if he had just staggered down from the hotel above with the wholesome intention of putting his head under the water spouts, and were waiting for the fountain to come round. The Post-office is behind us with the average crop of two misdirected letters in the window, and outside a long printed table of the time of departure of all the mails for all the places in the world, except the important ones. By the time we have got our baggage from this establishment—for you can post a portmanteau in Germany as well as a letter—all the more important public institutions of Carlsbad have been exhausted, and nothing remains but to proceed to a hotel, indue ourselves magnificently, and thence sally forth to "do" the rest of the town.

The easy manners of a native, which we assume, do not appear to be rightly understood by the residents who have been born in the place. They insist on regarding us as a stranger, and charge at us with seductive smiles and bland profferings of palatial apartments at merely nominal rents. It is in vain that we decline in a way calculated to lead them to suppose that we have lived in the place from infancy; they follow us from door to door, and receive fresh reinforcements at each corner, and still pester us with urgent solicitations. One huge male Bohemian, who, from the commencement, has marked us as his own, still follows in our wake like a hungry shark lusting for a raw American. He possesses a dreadful knowledge of vacant places, and is in short a kind of commissioner for the principal lodging-houses here. He does not thrust himself forward obtrusively, but seems to be perfectly satisfied that we must drop into his jaws at last; and it really seems probable, for the houses of his clients lie like pitfalls all over the place, and the moment we stand on the brink of one of them he comes up and pushes us in. Vainly we have endeavored to escape this creature whose zeal is only exceeded by his politeness; vainly did we dart into a small shop, pass out by the back door to the consternation of the proprietor, bolt through a blind alley, gallop up a flight of steps, and precipitate ourselves breathless and exhausted into what seemed to be a secure and mountainous retreat. The first object that attracted our attention was the Bohemian leaning against a fence, cool and collected, as if he had not left the spot for years. To a fate so obvious we surrender ourselves, and beneath his tobaccoey wings are conveyed to quarters which he is kind enough to say will suit us exactly. The rooms, in truth, are neatly furnished and scrupulously clean; in front of us is a hill which goes straight up, and behind us is a hill which also goes straight up; how on earth we have managed to get between the two without allowing the river to run through our front parlor is a mystery. But here we are, right and tight, and here comes our Deus, making light of three hundred weight of baggage, all of which he seems to secrete about his person so as not to interfere with his locomotion. We humbly offer him a trifle for his pains, which he accepts with grateful embarrassment, as if it were the last thing in the world he had expected, and then disappears forever, retiring into private life, apparently on the modest competence of fifty cents.

All this is ordinary enough, I suppose, but one circumstance more may be noted. When the newly arrived traveler goes into the street *after* he has taken apartments, no one pays the slightest attention to him; he may stare deliberately at a bill with "lodgings to let" on it for half an hour without bringing the landlady to the door; everyone seems to know intuitively that he is "accommodated," and in place of the smiles which used to mantle the cheeks of householding dames, is a mild and benevolent look of compassion, as if they had heard the news of his great error and felt sorry for it.

It is the rule here to take lodgings, and every house in the place is a lodging house, with a sign like an amateur hotel. The hotels themselves are used simply as convenient centres for looking after this business, and are seldom patronised for more than the night of arrival. All the best restaurants, however, are attached to them, and as every one dines out, this branch of business must be particularly remunerative, and is sufficient at all events to satisfy the proprietors, who do not seem to care for anything else. Most assuredly no sensible person would think of living in a hotel, where the rooms are almost invariably dirty and ill furnished, when he has the choice of taking comfortable apartments and having them kept perfectly clean. In an economical point of view there is probably no advantage, one way or the other.

Carlsbad, the most aristocratic watering-place of Europe, and the best renowned for its cures of liver diseases and all occult complaints of the internal organism, is tucked away snugly in the centre of Bohemia—so snugly that it takes seven hours of posting to reach the nearest railroad station. A writer of a cheerful disposition described it once upon a time as the polite hospital of the old world; and on the whole the description is good. From the day on which you enter the place to that on which you leave, you are under the strictest medical surveillance. Forbidden articles of food are so utterly proscribed that you cannot even get them; there is not a bar-room in the place, and the *cuisine* everywhere is dictated by the doctors. For the rest, it is usual to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning and go to bed about 9. Lots of old soakers perform this prodigious feat—only think of it! For the mere pleasure-seeker we (having been ten minutes in the place, of course we feel at liberty to say *we*,) make no kind of preparation, and take no sort of heed. Indeed our regulations (I have read them through only a minute ago, and am still wondering what they are all about,) are aimed point blank against the idlers. I cannot conceive a more dismal blunder than coming here to be amused, unless one is gifted with the inclinations of a tea-pot. Hot water, let it be at once understood, is our specialty; the flower of our youth, the staff of our old age. An unlimited capacity for this exhilarating fluid being seldom a natural gift, but rather the result of a hard conquest, won with such sturdy allies as gout, rheumatism, liver complaint, &c., it follows that our beaux and belles differ widely from the beaux and belles of other places. If not sick themselves they are in the train—chained hand and foot—of some relative, who is. I am informed on very excellent authority that an average girl usually bids adieu to her gaiety in a week; loses the desire to exhibit three dresses a day in a fortnight; is indifferent to bonnets in three weeks, and don't care how she looks in a month. After this she generally becomes reconciled to the place, and as the prospect of leaving it draws near, recovers her spirits and becomes jolly and jollier every day. The weary invalid posting into the town from any of the neighboring points experiences very different sensations. He is relieved at the quiet aspect of things, and at the total absence of all that flashy bustle which usually characterizes a watering-place, and to which even the well man looks forward with some appreciation. It really does seem incredible that a place little better than a second-rate market town should be, as it is, the chosen resort of emperors, kings, princes, and people of that kind, who generally know what is good, and have long purses to enable them to search for it. The streets are narrow, the houses at odds and even with each other, and the valley in which the town has been flung so narrow that the hills rise straight up behind the chimney pots. If we take a walk to the springs, (it is now mid-day,) we find them deserted and cheerless to the last degree, with long colonnades reëchoing sepulchrally to the footfall, and little orchestras like deserted schoolrooms grinning detestably at us; down stairs a man is filling stone bottles for exportation, and our appearance is so much a matter of surprise to him that he takes his pipe out of his mouth for a moment and looks at us with evident compassion; across the way is a reading room, but it looks so sad that no one would think of asking for anything except the bills of mortality—which, after all, are the only publications issued here; a little stream, which we know by instinct is the Tepel—it has such a bullied and abused look—glides past the side of the building as if it were glad to shirk out of sight as silently and rapidly as possible; poor, wretched little stream! it has excited the contempt of all Europe for more than two centuries, yet I give you my word of honor it is a decent, respectable, little concern, which, regarded simply as a brook, would do a first-rate business in the picturesque. The only creature visible in the street at this moment is an official of the Austrian Government, who wears a decoration in his button hole, and still does some service to the State as scavenger and street-sweeper. So unaccountably still is everything, that we begin to have terrible misgivings. Is it possible that we have come out of the season, or taken a wrong turning and blundered in to an extinct watering-place? No; this is certainly Carlsbad, and there is a reserved force of cripples somewhere, which we must hunt up. The list of patients now undergoing the cure figure up over two thousand families, and all the twenty-five Doctors of the place are full of business. One of the most prominent rattles past at this moment in a dashing carriage; he is decorated with red ribbons, so is his coachman, so are his horses.

Returning to the list of patients for comfort and instruction, I find that the present season bids fair to be the best on record; in numbers it already exceeds any of its predecessors. The arrivals, so far, have been as follows: January, 6 persons; February, 5; March, 8; April, 139; May, 2,075; June, 2,902; all of whom have come here for the express purpose of using the waters, and have paid the town tax for the privilege of doing so. Germany, of course, supplies the largest proportion, but there are representatives from all parts of the world, even from Australia.

It is time that I gave you some intelligible particulars concerning the place. Carlsbad was founded,—after all I don't think I will until I am perfectly sure that the place is inhabited.

C. D. S.

Troubles in Hungary.

Pesth Correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung.

PESTH, Sunday, July 22, 1860.

In consequence of an order prohibiting a torchlight procession in honor of Superintendent SZEKACS, large crowds of excited people have assembled every evening on the streets between the Protestant churches of Lutheran and Helvetian persuasion, and every time had to be forcibly dispersed; numerous arrests also taking place each evening. Yesterday evening again, a large crowd, principally composed of laboring men, collected in the streets. The police were received with derisive laughter, and shouts of "*Eljen Garibaldi!*" "*Eljen Kossuth!*" arose from every side, whilst the crowd kept increasing all the time. For a single minute one of the streets was cleared by a division of mounted policemen, but at the next moment the flood of human beings swept over it again. At last companies of infantry were called out; with drawn bayonets they passed through the streets, slowly driving the crowds of people before them, and then effectually barred the streets at both ends. The uproar was thus partially quenched; but late at night yet numerous bands of noisy people kept marching through the streets of the neighboring quarter of the city. A reoccurrence of this demonstration is expected to-night; we hope, however, it will be prevented by the police.

Vienna Correspondence of the Allgemeine Zeitung.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 24, 1860.

The private dispatches received to-day from Hungary, and particularly from Pesth, speak of an immense excitement among the people of that country. This is mainly due to the success of GARIBALDI, which makes the Magyars perfectly restless. The students there at the universities study no longer; their secret and public meetings have no other tendencies than a new revolution, and that they are supported by foreigners in these agitations is apparent. We cannot place these sad events directly to the account of the great Agitator on the Seine; but it cannot be denied that we owe these complications to him. Even the meeting of the rulers of Austria and Prussia at Teplitz has no soothing influence on the minds of the people. What good is there in it if, after all, we can gain peace and security only by another war? The expectation of a great, inevitable war of the whole civilized world weighs heavily and with depressing effect on credit, capital and manufactures. The shadows of the future are already pressing upon the present. The convulsive shudder ing of the people in the East, on the Danube and on the Rhine, on this side and far over on the other side of the Alps is a well-known fact. What this will come to, and when, we cannot say with any degree of sureness; but great coalitions of threatened nations have always gained the victory at the end. NAPOLEON I. had to bow before the great coalition of nations at Leipsic; his successor will either start back with fear at the possibility of another such coalition and initiate a new course of action, or, if he should carry things to the extreme, perish in like manner.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the Kölner Zeitung.

The Teplitz Conference has given rise to an unlimited amount of rumors, difficult indeed to place together and to refute. Thus we may mention, that the report of an impending alliance between Russia, Austria and Prussia for the protection of the Pope and the King of Naples, which was communicated to the *National Zeitung* from Brussels, is a mere invention, as everyone will see for himself, who reflects a little upon the matter in question. It is the same with what was written to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* from Frankfort in regard to a policy of legitimacy, said to have been adopted by the three Northern Courts. Neither our cabinet, nor that of St. Petersburg, has ever had the least inclination to enter into such an agreement. You are also right in doubting the news, transmitted to you from Paris, touching an obligation, assumed by Prussia, to occupy the Austrian States, if Austria should be attacked in Venetia. Prussia has formed no such agreement, nor can and never will she do it. The report that Austria had expressed the wish—when invited to the meeting at Teplitz—to let the middle States participate in the Conference, and that this wish had been refused by Prussia, seems, however, to be confirmed.

The American Home Missionary Society.

ITS ORIGIN—LETTER FROM ONE OF THE EARLY FOUNDERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn from the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES of the 26th of June, that my name has be brought before the public in connection with the origin of the American Home Missionary Society. Perhaps I am the best living witness of the precise origin of that Society, and since the subject has come under discussion, a brief statement of facts will explain how it sprung into existence, and may not prove altogether unexceptable.

In the year 1824, I went from Princeton to the Theological Seminary at Andover, Mass., where I formed an intimate acquaintance with Rev. AUGUSTUS POMEROY, then a student of the Senior Class in that institution. In anticipation of our future labors, the great West spread out its vast uncultivated fields before us, and we became pledged to each other as Missionaries to Missouri, under the patronage of the United Domestic Missionary Society of New-York. After the example of SAMUEL J. MILLS, our mission was made the special subject of fasting, prayer, and consultation with a select circle of friends, especially with the pious and venerable Dr. PORTER, then President of the Institution. We all saw and felt the necessity for increased missionary effort in our own country. We had been called to Newburyport on occasion of the funeral of Mrs. BARTLETT, our venerable mother in Israel. While returning in the stage together, many missionary plans were proposed and discussed. But no mention was made of a national organization.

On the evening of the same day I met alone, in a private room of Dr. PORTER's house, Rev. ENOCH BOUTON, afterward pastor of a Church in Concord, New-Hampshire. The discussion of Missionary plans was renewed between us. When Mr. BOUTON, holding a key in his hand, and placing it high on the wall, said, with great animation and emphasis: "Why not strike a high key at once, and say a National Domestic Missionary Society." His eye beamed at the instant with a light, as if kindled from the fires of some holy altar, and the idea appeared like a glorious thought, new born. Dr. PORTER was consulted in regard to it. Both he and the pledged Missionaries opened a correspondence with that man of God, that perfect Christian gentleman, Rev. MATTHIAS BRUEN, then Secretary of the United Domestic Missionary Society of New-York. His name I can never mention without a tear of gratitude and love. Mr. BRUEN embraced the plan with a warm heart, and immediately commenced a correspondence with the venerated Fathers of the Presbyterian and other Churches, which resulted in the formation of the American Home Missionary Society. Its subsequent history is known to the public. Other persons may have entertained ideas similar to those of Mr. BOUTON. I know not. But with me it is a fixed fact, that the thought of a National Domestic Missionary Society was born in that private room of Dr. PORTER's house, and that it sprung from the benevolent heart of ENOCH BOUTON, wrought into that heart by the blessed spirit of God.

Our confidential advisers, in regard to this movement, were, besides the venerable man mentioned, Messrs. GEORGE HOWE, JOHN MALTBY and G. C. BECKWITH. Possibly others not remembered. Subsequently Messrs. ELLIS and ALDEN were added to the number of pledged missionaries. As to our denominational affinities, Brother HOWE was connected with the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and I was a member of Dr. SPRING's Church in New-York. I believe the others were all Congregationalists.

Thus much it seemed proper for me to state to vindicate the truth of history. I am not conscious of any motive which might give coloring to my testimony. I am no party to the controversy which has arisen among the members of the Society. My connection with it ceased about twenty-six years ago. I claim no honor in this matter. And, moreover, I do not now, as I did then, approve the voluntary principle on which it was founded. In my judgment, the motives which led to its organization were pure and benevolent. The principle of its organization erroneous. Praying still for the enlargement of Zion, I commend the honest efforts of all her friends to God, and the word of His grace, that He may overrule all for His own glory.

H. CHAMBERLAIN.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Thursday, July 26, 1860.

FROM UTAH.

Legislation for the Territory—The Twenty-fourth of July—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Friday, July 20, 1860.

So Congress has adjourned, and, for aught we know, has passed no law for the suppression of polygamy in Utah, has not organized the Territories of Idaho and Nevada, has not helped on the Pacific Railroad, nor done anything startling for the Overland Mails.

The two last subjects are of great, almost vital, importance to the welfare and prosperity of the country, and, I think, deserve a little of the time and attention which is bestowed upon President-making and office seeking. Private enterprise, in the shape of the Pony Express, has thrown the Government mails as completely into the shade as the steam-car has in many places the lumbering stage-coach. The present acknowledged weakness of both California and Utah in the face of the existing Indian difficulties, is another argument in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

If Congress sits to legislate for the good of the people, something ought to be done for the better government of the Carson country. The inhabitants of that region have little sympathy with the people of Salt Lake, and are geographically, socially, politically and religiously distinct from them. The people of Carson earnestly desire a Territorial Government, which shall be independent of Salt Lake, and the Salt Lakers are quite willing, and rather anxious that they should have it. Then why should these two antagonistic communities be any longer "unequally yoked together." Of the Pike's Peak country much the same might be said. The people wish a separate organization as a Territory, and think they have need and deserve it. Then let it be; for it is better to have people satisfied, if they can be in reason, than for them to be continually grumbling over real or fancied injustice or neglect.

Of the pologamy matter, I scarcely know what to say. The Mormons themselves think Congress never dreamt of enforcing the provisions of such a bill as the one that passed the House, and that it took the action which it did only for political effect. All things considered, perhaps it is quite as well that no such law was perfected. I do not believe that the Mormons would have abandoned their polygamic principles; for, although the fact may not be generally realized, it is nevertheless true that there is a vast difference between the open, acknowledged, responsible, and (here) respected Mormon double marriages and the loose, irresponsible, secret, and publicly-condemned habit of mistress-keeping. There can be but little comparison between the two systems.

If the bill in question had passed, the officers of the law would have been obliged to break up multitudes of families, separating husband and wife (seriously so considered here,) parents and children, and consequently, inflicting untold misery upon an entire community; and really many men would have scarcely known which was the worst, the disease or the cure. And who ever heard of the Mormons relinquishing a favorite doctrine? They have, in times past, shown a determination to abandon home, and friends, and every comfort, and even the necessaries of life, for the sake of an idea. And if I am not mistaken, they would do it again. Besides, only think what a load of taxes poor one-wife fellows like myself would have had to bear for the support of these polygamic Mormons and their better halves when in prison.

I am not arguing in favor of polygamy, but I am pointing out some of the difficulties to be encountered in coping with the evil.

PALMERSTON thought it was one of the unwritten laws of England that Parliament should adjourn for the Derby. And it seems to be one of the unwritten laws of Mormondom that every one who can raise a team should keep the 24th of July at the head waters of Big Cottonwood. That day thirteen years ago was the day on which the Mormon Pioneers entered Salt Lake Valley, to them the promised Canaan. Mormon custom to celebrate this anniversary by a pic-nic in Cottonwood cañon has almost acquired the strength of a law. Three years ago on this great day, and in this cañon, BRIGHAM first received the news that Gen. HARNEY and the army had been dispatched to Salt Lake to chastise the Mormons. Fancy the indignation which the "everlasting hills" witnessed.

The mouth of Big Cottonwood lies about fourteen miles southeast of this city—the head of the cañon is fifteen or sixteen miles beyond. The lower half of the cañon is narrow, steep, sparsely wooded, and the mountains are rocky and precipitous. The road in many places is very narrow, being a "dugway" blasted and hewn out of the rock. The upper half of the cañon is wider, and is for the most part densely wooded, with now and then a patch of an acre or two half-park, half-lawn, but still with an untrained, primitive look about it, and interspersed with an occasional grove of stately firs or quivering aspens. At the head of the cañon is a basin, perhaps half a mile across, completely surrounded by mountains. At the foot of one of the mountains lies a placid lake of four or five acres in extent, and immediately in front of the lake a beautiful level meadow of about the same extent, covered with grass and pretty blue flowers. The remainder of the basin is rolling, interspersed with firs and brush. Some of the surrounding mountains are green, and bare of trees, while others are perfectly covered with firs and pines. Altogether, the scenery of this fine cañon is delightfully varied between the picturesque and the sublime. In the basin the pic-nic is held, and dancing and strolling about, and a general everybody-enjoy-himself takes place.

We have had a little rain every day this week, with a heavy shower on Tuesday night.

Gen. STAMBAUGH and staff are about to commence surveying in Millard County.

A fatal accident occurred to GEORGE WALTERS, an Englishman, in this city, on Tuesday. He was riding a young horse, when it unexpectedly jumped at a narrow, shallow ditch, and threw him on the horn of the saddle, injuring him severely in the groin. Inflammation took place, and he died next morning.

On Wednesday, WILLIAM TATTERSALL, a lively old English soldier of the Peninsular war, and a participant in the battle of Waterloo, was buried with military honors, including "three cheers for Old Daddy TATTERSALL," in compliance with his own wishes.

At Manti, San Pete County, on the 4th, a piece of cannon exploded while being loaded, and injured five or six persons—some severely.

At Willard, Box Elder County, a fatal disease has made its appearance among the sheep. One-third of a flock of 170 have died within a week. The first symptom was coughing; in a few days after they would stagger, pitch forward, and expire in a few minutes. The nostrils would be found so stuffed up that breathing was difficult. Further examination showed that the bladder was inflamed and filled with bloody water. Six men who assisted at the *post-mortem* examination of the sheep are very sick from sores which have broken out upon different parts of their bodies.

On Monday the pony galloped up to the express office, direct from Carson, bringing the news that the road was clear and that two mails, one overdue nearly a fortnight, would arrive next day, which event, to the great satisfaction of all, took place according to appointment.

A large company of emigrants for California, passed through our city yesterday, with horse teams, generally in good condition.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

Curiosity about the Prince—Description of the Tombs—The Hudson—American Cars and Railways—Lake Champlain and its Beauties.

Special Correspondence of the London Times.

MONTREAL, Thursday, July 12.

I have penetrated thus far in my search for the first landing-place of the Prince of Wales, crossing in my tour at all points artists and correspondents innumerable from the American newspapers, all busy, in eager haste to strike upon the first tracks of English royalty. The Prince's visit, what will he do, when will he come, and how long he will stay, form just now the great topics of discussion. Not a little diversity of opinion exists as to the spot he will first favor with his presence, and, according to their own immediate location, people stoutly maintain all sorts of places, lying anywhere between New-Orleans and Hudson's Bay. In New-York curiosity is so strong that it has there quite overpowered even the interest in the recent murders, and the fast-approaching execution of the pirate HICKS, whose last diabolical assassinations on board the oyster sloop, some two months back, your readers may possibly recollect.

I heard much of the strict discipline of the American prisons, and was anxious to see the chief one of New-York, where, down amid the worst parts of the City, the great jail, known as the Tombs, now stands. With the utmost courtesy the chief Warden at once granted my request, and took the greatest pains to show all that was to be seen inside the dreadful building. The Tombs stands near the Five Points—a vile part of the City, the St. Giles' of New-York. The building itself is in the Egyptian style, massive and colossal in its proportions as those rock-hewn temples which appeal with such silent grandeur to the tourist who "does" the Nile. The very aspect of the huge structure is mournful. Not a window lightens the monotony of its huge granite walls, which have a blind impressive appearance that well becomes the name, and makes it seem like what it is in truth—a great sarcophagus of crime. All its terrors, however are external, and in this unlike our penitentiary at Millbank, where everything is gloomy and silent as the grave, and where when the great gates clang behind the visitor he feels it jar upon his heart as if hope and happiness were shut out forever, and knows at once, by the cautious vigilance of the well-armed warders, that he is within the walls of a prison where the worst and most dangerous of London villains are crushed into a temporary submission. The entrance to the Tombs is nothing like this. The way in is open enough, and a turnkey merely sits at a door to take checks from visitors or passes from those who have leave to visit their friends, and which, to judge from the numbers inside the prison, seem rather liberally given. Passing across a stone courtyard, in the midst of which a large fountain plays, and where an American eagle, chained by the leg, (though less vicious than any other inmate within the walls,) sits and droops his rusty wings all day, the visitor enters another yard spanned above by the Bride of Sighs—a light iron path, so named from the fact of murderers after trial being led back over it to their condemned cells. Entering a narrow doorway he at once finds himself in a handsome lofty passage, with rows of strongly-grated doors at either side, with two light galleries above, communicating with similar cells in the walls. Little slates over the entrance to each cell mark the prisoners' names, for there are sometimes two or three inmates. "But are they prisoners, and is this a prison?" is the first thought of the visitor as he looks through the bars into the carpeted cells, and sees their occupants, in every style of dress or undress, lounging on their beds, smoking their pipes and reading the morning papers, or laughing merrily through the grating with friends (just then at liberty) who have brought them in whatever they may want. It seems incredible, but it is a fact.

Near HICK'S cell was young JEFFERDS, who is accused of shooting dead his stepfather and another gentleman, who strove to capture him after committing the act in the streets of New-York, only a few days back. He seemed a mild, quiet-looking lad, apparently only intent on his morning paper, in which he was perusing an account of his own arrest, examination, and personal appearance and general antecedents, given with all the reiterated headings, italic emphasis, and minute details peculiar to the American journals. Above the cells were the prisoners awaiting trial for manslaughter, arson, forgery, burglary, or smashing, all comfortable alike in their cells, lolling, reading, and smoking, and better taken care of apparently than ever they were in their lives before. On the women's side there were very few criminals. The prison van—the "Black Maria," as it is termed—came in every now and then, disgorging its 15 or 20 persons of both sexes and all ages. All the wretched, outcast men, thus brought to jail were voters, it must be remembered, and, as far as voting is concerned, have as much political influence in New-York as the President, or HEENAN himself. The women, as might be expected, were of every grade of misery and infamy, some so young as to be mere children, some so old as to be all but helpless, drunk and sober, magnificently dressed, or with scarcely enough to cover them; but all were brazen and unsubdued, and passed into a common yard, where they basked in the sun, or, quietly denuding themselves of their upper garments, proceeded to pin up the tawdry finery which had been rent off their backs in some midnight brawl. On the whole, the "Tombs," though curious, and well worth a visit from a stranger, is, after all, a fearful place, and it is with a feeling of positive relief that one emerges from its massive walls into the bright sunshine, and tries to forget the load of guilt and misery which it incloses.

The beauties of American scenery are but too little known among Europeans. English tourists "do" the Nile or the Rhine, and imagine they have visited the two rivers best worth seeing of their kind in the world. It is an exception to find an English tourist who knows the Hudson River, though, as far as my somewhat large experience goes, there is none to compare with it. The Rhine is as nothing, and even the Bosphorus yields to its grand and stately magnificence. Going on board one of those large river steamboats which ply between New-York and Albany at the rate of 20 miles an hour, and which in all other respects are among the luxuries of American travel, the tourist passes through such scenes of primeval beauty as can never be effaced from his memory. The mighty river at first is hemmed in by lofty cliffs called the Palisades, which, striped with thin red red and black strata, look like colored palings erected by Nature to keep within bounds the stream which pours so grandly down beneath. These Palisades are, somehow, considered the great beauty of the river, though really far inferior in grandeur to the scenes above, where the spur of the Alleghany Mountains closes in upon the flood. Occasionally glimpses of rich merchants' villas are caught here and there, but they are few and far between, and gradually disappear as the boat progresses with a stride that jerks everything in the saloons, and the wild mountain regions are gained, where the eagles still linger, and where the face of the country is not changed from the time when the first New-England settlers drove the Mohicans before them. At every turn you think the very source of the Hudson is reached, as the mountains close in fast. But still the river pours between, under gigantic cliffs, as bare at the water's edge as the bones of a dead world, and clothed above in such a mass of verdure as only the Hudson shows. Ravens start up at every turn, and hawks and buzzards wheel high in the air in the circles, as the beat of the paddles breaks on the deep silence of the hills. It is a wild, but not a solitude. Crags and rocks keep opening out; here an island rising in terraces of massive granite, and next a little chain of aits, clad in the richest green, and seeming a connecting link between the river and lofty woodlands at either side.

At West Point, the scene of ARNOLD'S meditated treason, where the great Military Academy of the United States rises, near Cronest mountain, 1,400 feet above the water, the grand beauties of the Hudson culminate, and, as the steamer winds between the Narrows and under crags that so proudly tower over the stream, every turn discloses fresh glimpses between the heights, so bright, so rich in their deep verdure, that one has scarcely time to notice one before another presents its silent claim to admiration. From West Point the river widens to about three times the width of the Thames at Gravesend, and continues, with varying breadth, though always wide, up to Albany, some 150 miles from New-York. Sometimes, as at Tarrytown (where poor Major ANDRE was captured and hung,) at Yonkers, or at Peekskill, the views are charming beyond all description, but after passing the Catskill Mountains, which rise blue, cool, and misty-looking on the shore, the scenery gradually settles down into rich woodland and cultivated meadows, more varied in their extent, though scarcely as well cultivated, as those of England.

I am not going to attempt a guide-book of the Hudson, and will merely say that from these points the traveler will have enough to occupy his attention on the hot steamboat in looking at Poughkeepsie, at Sunnyside, where WASHINGTON IRVING lived, or the place which is shown as the Sleepy Hollow, where he builds the story of his headless man. At last the tourist will get gradually tired even of these ever-recurring nooks, and hail with delight the aspect of the tall warehouses which, sweltering in the hot sun, rise over the offensive, narrow, ill-paved streets of Albany, which for filth and wretchedness of path and roadway are more like the Grand Rue of Constantinople or Cairo than the seat of Government of New-York State.

From this hot, dusty town, the discomforts of American traveling commence. The Americans are essentially gregarious. They live in crowds, travel in crowds, sleep in crowds, and for the present *think* in crowds, though, if signs are to be depended on, a better time is coming for the middle class, who make no secret now of their aversion to the merciless domination of the mob in the large cities. Their hotels are palaces which accommodate thousands, though in which, with one or two exceptions, no more quiet is to be found than under a roof in Cheapside. Their railway cars are monstrous wagons on four wheels, where a hundred passengers sit together (all at the same fare, for there is no distinction of classes) and share the dust and heat alike. There is much the same feeling of recklessness and danger about the railway traveling as *attachés* to a lively party driving home from the Derby, and the visitor must not be much surprised if he sees on arriving at a junction that the points of the rail are shut and the train has to wait while the conductor alights to open them. Why the Americans like large cars and large hotels, and generally take such pains to congregate together, it is hard to say. Certainly it is not from any enjoyment of each other's society, for a more silent people when traveling, or one generally less given to mirth and fun, in the English acceptation of the term, it would be hard to name. Breakfast, even at the largest hotels, is a solemn and impressive ceremonial; while dinner, especially on board the steamboats, is enough to bring tears into your eyes.

Running from Albany the train crosses a high viaduct in front of the falls of the Cohoes, where a river a hundred yards wide struggles over a cliff, and, dashed into a steaming mass of spray, looks like a fall of clouds. The rest of the country to Saratoga is uninteresting enough. Occasionally the line winds through the primitive forest, with little clearings here and there in bright green patches, where the charred stumps of the trees are almost hidden by the mass of Indian corn, but, as a rule, is dull and dirty.

Saratoga, as a place of fashionable resort, is, in the season, one of the most extraordinary places of its kind, perhaps, in the world. The village is a mere accident of the situation; the hotels are Saratoga, and they are such hotels as only America can show. After living at those magnificent palaces at New-York, the St. Nicholas, the Fifth-avenue, the New-York, or the Clarendon, in each of which a thousand guests (and in the St. Nicholas often double that number) are constantly stopping, one is apt to imagine that there is nothing further to be learnt of these "institutions" of America. But at Saratoga your ideas on such subjects receive an immense development. The hotels are as grand, though totally different from all others. Two of them, the United States and Union Hall, occupy five acres of ground! The dining saloons are bigger than the Floral-hall, and are laid with tables to dine 1,000 people; the dancing rooms are larger, loftier, and handsomer than any two public rooms of the kind we have in all London. The grounds attached to these are almost little parks where between the trees are detached cottages, all belonging to the hotel, and occupied by wealthy Southerners, and others willing to pay any price for that inestimable luxury in America—a little privacy. To these hotels, and to Saratoga generally, some 25,000 people come in the season to drink the waters, to dress, drive, lounge, gamble, and go away again after a six week's stay, to Newport, Niagara, or any other place where American citizens in a holiday can enjoy that idle and luxurious life to which they seem particularly given. The waters at Saratoga, unlike the nauseous doses so mercilessly crammed down visitors at other places, are not only really good, but, what is more, are really nice, something like Seltzer water and Johannisberg. Visitors get a perfect passion for drinking it, and, as it should be taken in moderation, the effect on some fashionable devotees who throng the fountain in the park all day and drink till you get alarmed for their safety, is, of course, anything but beneficial. Taken moderately, to the extent of two or three glasses of a morning, they are, I believe, justly reputed to be of the greatest benefit, and some thousands of dozens of Congress water, as it is called, are annually bottled and sent off to England. In the evening Saratoga seems a charming place—a kind of rural Baden. Everybody sits under the colonnades of their hotels until the sun goes down, when the ladies saunter through the streets in evening dress, passing with their friends from hotel to hotel, joining in dances, or listlessly promenading between the trees. Sometimes when I look on this hotel life, brilliant as it is, I cannot help congratulating myself that we have no such hotels in England. To an Englishman it seems an artificial, dressy state of existence—a kind of high-comedy life, where the curtain is always raised, and a critical rather than an admiring audience, sits, judges, praises or condemns. What it may be behind the scenes I do not know or care to ascertain, beyond that all the better class of educated and traveled Americans dislike hotel life for families, and can give their reasons for it. As for Saratoga, of course, such a spot is necessary, and seems charming enough, not that it is gay. There may be excitement, but there seems no amusement. The ladies dress "magnificently" three or four times a day, though there are only two or three promenades through which to loiter and display the toilettes—for the well in the morning, for the drive, for dinner, and for the evening. Gentlemen of course find it a great centre of attraction, and the place is even more filled with them than with ladies; and Saratoga in the evening, when the colonnades are lit, the visitors all abroad, the bands playing and saloons filled with waltzers, looks wonderfully well. In a word, it is at this season, not only the fashion but the rage, and no visitor who wants to see the out-of-town amusements of the Americans on the greatest, and what passes here for their gayest, scale should not omit a visit to Saratoga. After his tour through Canada the Prince will probably remain there for a day.

The finest route from Saratoga to Quebec is *via* Whitehall through Lake George and Lake Champlain to Montreal. Lake George and Lake Champlain are the two chief gems of American scenery, and have more historical associations connected with them than any other spots which tourists "do" in North America. No one can describe the former lovely sheet of water beyond saying that of its kind it is without an equal. The whole surface of the lake is studded with exquisite little islands of every height and form, from little sloping banks like villa lawns, to huge romantic crags, standing bare and guant as granite castles, or covered from base to summit with magnificent trees, laced together in a rich green network that keeps the sun from penetrating, and makes them dark as tombs inside. The vistas that open up between these islands, with all their wonderful effects of light and shade, would throw the whole school of pre-Raphaelites into despair to ever realize on canvas. Mountains close in the lake on either side, and between the wild and rich though gloomy-looking defiles of one of these in bygone times stood Fort William Henry, the scene of that tremendous massacre of the English by the Indians, which left so dark a stain on the memory of MONTCALM. It is a mere wild now, and scarcely any traces of that long-contested earthwork remain to mark the fatal spot, on the events connected with which the ablest American tale of fiction has been built. It is curious that, though Lake George is separated from Lake Champlain by about four miles of mountain, its waters are nevertheless 200 feet above the level of the latter, into which it pours at one small outlet in a picturesque cataract. Near this fall is a rough, gibbet-looking pile of massive half-ruined chimneys, surrounded with fragments of stone, irregular mounds of earth, and scrubby patches of wild underwood, where rattlesnakes may now be found. This is all that now remains of what was once the keystone of British power in America—the world-famous fort of Ticonderoga, so often taken and retaken in the long struggles between the English and French, till finally, in the War of Independence, it was surprised one night by Col. ALLEN, and given up to him, as he said, "In the name of Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Two or three shanties are erected in this wild on the borders of Lake Champlain, where tourists leave their luggage and inspect the silent ruins, the name of which is still woven in gold on some regimental colors, and which seem to possess a melancholy interest for all. The upper part of Lake Champlain is quite equal to Lake George. Below Ticonderoga it widens out into a noble sheet of water, some 12 miles broad, shut in by lofty cliffs, and the beautiful outlines of the green mountains of Vermont, and the mountains of Adirondac rising steep on either shore. Gradually, however, the coast gets flatter and less cultivated till Rouse's Point, where the boat stops, and where returning civilization suddenly manifests itself by the presence of Custom-house officers. It is the Canadian frontier, where English institutions prevail, and, of course, where the railways are good, and the hotels mean and ill-smelling.

John A. Bowman, *alias* John A. Bowen, *alias* John Anderson, has been arrested in Chicago, charged with robbing the mails. A collection of articles, altogether too miscellaneous for an honest youth to have in his possession, was found upon him when arrested. Besides a large number of letters and memoranda of names, places, counterfeit bills, &c., he had a certificate of deposit on the Bank of La Pointe for $3,000, unfortunately not drawn in his favor. He was required to give $500 bail to appear for final examination.

FROM PIKE'S PEAK.

Decrease in Immigration and its Causes—More Capital and Better Machinery Wanted—Mail Facilities.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MOUNTAIN CITY, IDAHO, Monday, July 30, 1860.

The immigration which has poured into this Territory so rapidly for the last eight weeks has nearly subsided, and the reaction which it was expected would follow is now plainly manifest. There is no disguising the fact, that thousands are laboring under heavy disappointment in not having realized any reward for the labor and expense of a long and tedious journey across the plains; yet this fact does not prove the non-existence of gold in this region so much as it does the want of capacity, industry, perseverance, and a moderate capital, on the part of those who hope to be successful in mining operations. The great difference between this country and California, so far as mining interests are concerned, is this: that while in the former country manual labor was the only capital which must be invested to secure an immediate return, in this a large amount of mechanical labor must be expended before anything can be realized. Those, therefore, who have expected to realize fortunes by gold mining in this Territory without a thorough and systematic preparation, and a moderate experience, have as a general thing reaped disappointment rather than reward. Many of the mills now in operation, and many more which are in course of erection, are not adapted to the work for which they were designed, as they were, many of them, manufactured by those having no experience in building mining machinery. Notwithstanding hese disadvantages, many of the mills are doing a successful business, yielding returns which prove beyond contradiction that with proper management, well-constructed machinery, and an easily acquired knowledge of quartz mining, this region will eventually become second to none other in its yield of gold.

The supply of auriferous quartz is unlimited, and discoveries are being made daily which would be rich enough to satisfy the most skeptical, but as a large portion of the claims are held by those who have not the capital necessary to work them, they must remain unproductive until mills are located in their vicinity. Hundreds of "arrastras" are being put in operation to be run by water or horse power, but as this is a very slow process for pulverizing the quartz, the yields per day are but moderate, ranging fifteen to $50 or $60. The latter figures, however, are far above the usual average. The steam mills now at work average from $15 to $1,000 per day. Some of them do not pay expenses at first, but their proprietors, after experimenting, find that as much depends upon skill in saving the gold as in reducing the quartz. The mill on the Bates Lead, which is very imperfect and badly constructed, took out over $1,800 in four and a half days last week. The Rock Island mill, on the 18th of this month, took out $1,100 in one day with fifteen stamps; yet I might mention a number of mills which have run a longer time than that last mentioned, and taken out comparatively nothing, for reasons which I have already given.

Throughout the mountains cabins are being erected in every nook and corner where there is a prospect of obtaining quartz, and the anxious gold-seeker commences his work with generally a large share of confidence, but unfortunately a limited supply of provisions. Before he can realize anything from his labor he is compelled to abandon his claim, and work for another by the day at any kind of employment.

The greatest inconvenience is experienced here from the want of proper mail facilities. There are at least 40,000 people now scattered over these mountains, who are wholly dependent upon private individuals or companies for communication with the States. Large numbers are here without their families, and the evil is a very serious one and of sufficient magnitude to claim the attention of those whose business it is to minister to the wants of the "dear people." The recent letting of the mail contracts for Pike's Peak is but another evidence of the gullibility of Government officers generally, while it proves that political and private influence is much more potent than the wishes or necessities of the public. The contracts, which were to have taken effect on the 1st of July, or "so soon thereafter as may be practicable," are looked upon here as a farce. The low price at which it was taken and the trifling securities required show conclusively that the whole matter was merely a dodge of the express companies. Every letter received here is charged from 25 to 40 cents, and when it is considered that there are at least thirty thousand people who desire to keep up a correspondence with the States, it will be seen that the tax is an unreasonable and unnecessary one. It is out of the question to attempt to get newspapers by mail; the excuse given for refusing to take them is, that they make the bags too bulky.

The weather here is cool, especially mornings and evenings, when heavy clothing is necessary for comfort. The rainy season still continues, and the morning is the only pleasant part of the day. The general health of the country is good; provisions are plenty, but money is tight, and must remain so until more mills are started. BURGET.

From Mexico.

FOURTH OF JULY AT VERA CRUZ—THE PORT HEALTHY.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 9.

The mails of the schooner *Star*, before reported from Vera Cruz, direct, came to hand this morning.

The *Star* left Vera Cruz on the 29th ult., and brings up as passenger W. F. SHIPPEY, Esq., late Secretary of Flag-Officer JARVIS, in charge of a special mail bag from the sloop-of-war *Savannah*, and dispatches from the Legation for the State Department. Mr. SHIPPEY left immediately for Washington. He is succeeded as Flag-Officer's Secretary by W. C. ZANZIGER, Esq., who arrived out at Vera Cruz on the 27th.

There were three Spanish men-of-war at Sacrificios when the *Star* left, two steam frigates and a brig. The United States store-ship *Supply* was also at anchor off the same place. The *Savannah* and *Pocahontas* were anchored off Green Island. The French brig-of-war *Mercure* was also at Sacrificios. There was no British frigate at Vera Cruz, the *Valorous* having sailed for Jamaica on the 5th.

The 4th of July was saluted by the American, British and French vessels with twenty-one guns each, which were also returned by the Castle of San Juan de Ulua.

Of merchant shipping, there were in port the bark *Acme*, from New-York, and a schooner from Mobile loaded with lumber. Also, five foreign merchant vessels, the names of which are not given.

Both the city and port of Vera Cruz continued healthy. Not a case of vomito had appeared among the shipping. The crews of the men-of-war at Sacrificios were also in excellent health.

The rainy season had now fairly set in all along the Mexican coast, ameliorating the extraordinary heat of the Summer.

There were still rumors that a conducta of $5,000,000 of specie would soon be sent down from the capital, but nothing appears to have been positively known of the subject.

Of news from the interior there is but little of interest. MIRAMON was still at Lagos, shut up, as the Constitutionalists say, without being able to escape; as his friends say, holding "an important strategetic position." Meanwhile affairs were in the usually disorganized state at the capital.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Robert Gibson, of Nashville, Tenn., is the happy owner of a hat which once belonged to Gen. Jackson. It is a fine white beaver, with high crown and broad brim, and bears the maker's name as follows: "Orlando Fish, Broadway, 137, New-York, and Brown's Hotel, Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington, D. C. Made expressly for His Excellency, Gen. Andrew Jackson." This hat was presented to Mr. Gibson by Gen. Jackson some minutes before his death. From the fact that it has lately been in the possession of the artist Healy, we should infer that he had designs upon the memory of the "Old Hero."

Hon. Edward Bates has returned from the inhospitable Georgians, and is at present visiting his friends in Norristown, Penn. The Wide-Awakes of that enterprising village succeeded in extorting a speech from him a few evenings since. Of course Judge Bates exhorted them to labor zealously for Lincoln.

The next work of Story, the sculptor, so say late letters from Italy, is to be the "Lybian Sybil," or Africa seeing her fate in the future. The subject affords wide scope for artistic skill, and will doubtless be admirably treated by the artist who has selected it.

Mr. T. C. Gangorly, so we hear from Liverpool, has arranged with the Unitarian clergymen there for a series of meetings, at which to present the claims of the mission he proposes to undertake.

Blondon performed a feat at Chillicothe, Ohio, a few days since, which exhibited the wonderful command that he has over his nerves better than any of his performances at Niagara. While trundling his wheelbarrow over a rope stretched 75 feet above the ground, one of the pieces of fireworks with which he was illumining his path exploded prematurely, and set his clothes on fire. Of course under such circumstances he could do nothing coolly, but he very calmly seated himself upon his rope, tore off the portion of his garments which was in flames, and then resumed his promenade. His arm and shoulder were severely scorched.

LAW REPORTS.

An Important Decision.

EXECUTIONS "AGAINST THE PERSON."

Lewis D. Stelle vs. Charles S. Palmer.—The defendant in this action was charged with defrauding the plaintiff, by means of false pretences, of a large sum of money. Upon that charge he was arrested in August, 1858, but was subsequently discharged.

The plaintiff then brought a civil action against the defendant to recover the damages for the losses alleged to have been suffered in consequence of the false pretences charged. The defendant did not defend the action, and the plaintiff's damages were assessed at $2,598 24, and judgment was entered thereon. Upon that judgment execution was issued against the defendant's property, and was returned [illegible]satisfied. Thereupon the plaintiff caused the defendant to be again arrested upon an execution against his person. This was a motion to discharge that execution.

The motion was made before Justice HOFFMAN at Special Term of the Superior Court. The following is the opinion in the case:

HOFFMAN, J.—The defendant was arrested, by order, on the 4th day of August, 1858, upon a complaint supported by an affidavit, which stated his being employed by the plaintiff as an agent and broker to invest moneys upon stocks and other good securities, in order to obtain a larger rate of interest than a Savings Bank paid him. That the defendant made repeated representations of his own responsibility, as well as knowledge, and the plaintiff advanced him moneys from time to time, which were invested in certain securities. Other allegations of deception were made, but chiefly that some of the securities had been long in the defendant's hands, were utterly worthless, and were palmed off by him as the plaintiff's money, knowingly and fraudulently.

On the 7th of September, 1858, this order of arrest was discharged upon hearing and affidavits on each side, and without costs.

On the 18th day of April, 1860, the action came on to be tried before a Jury, the defendant making default. The following is a history of the proceedings on such trial:

The Jury found a general verdict and special findings under section 261 of the Code.

The Court charged the Jury, who say that they find a verdict for the plaintiff against the defendant for $2,598 24, and he answered the following questions as follows:

Q.—Did the plaintiff at the request of the defendant, between the 1st day of February, 1857, and the 8th day of July, 1857, entrust to the defendant the moneys of the plaintiff? A.—Yes.

Q.—To what amount? A.—$5,730 59.

Q.—In what capacity was the defendant employed by plaintiff? A.—As broker of and for plaintiff to loan the money upon good and satisfactory security.

Q.—Did the defendant invest the money so entrusted to him upon good and satisfactory security? A.—Not the whole.

Q.—What amount did he not so invest? A.—$2,375.

Q.—What did the defendant do with the same? A.—He converted that amount to his own use on the 12th day of May, 1858, and has refused to render to plaintiff a just and true account of his disposition of that amount, viz., $2,375.

On this the following judgment was entered:

This action having been brought on for trial in its regular order on the Calendar at a Special Term of the Court on the 18th day of August, 1860, and the defendant having been called and failing to appear, his default was entered, and thereupon a jury having (on motion of the counsel of the plaintiff) been impanneled, chosen, tried and sworn, found a verdict for the said plaintiff against the said defendant for the sum of $2,598 24 damages, &c., and having further found that the plaintiff, at the request of the defendant, between first day of February, 1857, and the 10th day of July, 1857, entrusted to the said defendant the moneys of the plaintiff to the amount of $5,730 59, and that said moneys were entrusted by the said plaintiff to the said defendant as the broker of and for said plaintiff to loan the same upon good and satisfactory security, and that the said defendant did not invest upon good and satisfactory security $2,375 of said money as entrusted to him, but converted that sum (viz., $2,375) to his own use on the 12th day of May, 1858, and did not pay the same to the plaintiffs, and has refused to render to said plaintiff a just and true account of said last mentioned amount. And on this 28th day of April, 1860, the sum of the costs of the said plaintiff, besides necessary disbursements and fees of officers allowed by law, are adjusted at the sum of $108 13 (after two days' notice of such adjustment to the defendant and on motion of Francis Byrne, Attorney for said plaintiff.) It is adjudged by this Court that the said plaintiff recover against said defendant said sum of $2 598 24, being the amount of moneys received by said defendant from the said plaintiff, as the broker of and for said plaintiff, including interest to the date of this judgment, (and which said money said defendant converted to his own use,) and also said sum of the costs, &c., being $108 13, which in the aggregate amounts to the sum of $2,701 37, and judgment is hereby rendered for the said plaintiff, Lewis D. Stelle, against the said defendant, Charles S. Palmer, for the said sum of $2,701 37, accordingly, &c., &c. An execution against the property being returned unsatisfied, an execution against the person has been issued, upon which the defendant has been taken and imprisoned. That execution he now moves to discharge.

In Kendenburg & Buys *vs.* Morgan (18 Howard's Pr. Rep., p. 469) Chief Justice BOSWORTH examined the subject very fully, and particularly the effect of the 288th section. The case itself was of an action on promissory note by payee against the maker. No order of arrest has been made. An execution on the judgment against property being returned unsatisfied, the defendant was arrested on an execution against his person, which he moved to set aside, which motion was granted. The Chief Justice said: If the record of the recovery show a cause of action established, which *per se* gives a right to hold to bail, then the existence of such facts is determined by the record itself. In such a case the decisions are quite uniform, that a *ca sa* may be issued, though no order to hold to bail had been procured. If the right to hold to bail is wholly independent of the cause of action, then, whether the case be one in which the defendant might have been arrested, as provided in sections 179 and 181, must be determined before judgment by obtaining an order of arrest, and on the motion to vacate it, if the propriety of such order be not submitted to.

If we analyze the complaint, it will appear that for the purpose of a recovery of the money, nothing more was necessary than a statement of the funds advanced to or deposited with the defendant, and his admission that the sum demanded remained actually due, and that payment of such sum had been required and refused. Nothing in the complaint relating to the fraudulent practices which justified an order of arrest, were necessary in it.

The reasoning of Mr. Justice HOGEBOOM in Humphrey *vs.* Brown (17 Howard Pr. Rep., p. 481) appears to me deserving much consideration. A defendant who suffers a default may be deemed to admit only what is essential or material to warrant a recovery. It does not follow that because allegations of fraud are unnecessarily in the complaint, (which perhaps would be stricken out on motion,) that he admits the truth of such allegations. Those allegations, if sworn to, may be the basis of an order, unless controverted, but do not sanction an execution without an order, after judgment by default. This reasoning is stronger when applied to a case like the present, in which the question of a liability to arrest has been once judicially passed upon and the defendant discharged. The question is a novel one, and not free from doubt. But, in my opinion, the defendant was justified, after his discharge, in considering that all which could be regularly levied upon the issues was his liability for the demand. As he had no defence to this he was warranted in not appearing.

The execution must be discharged.

The Rights of Persons.

HABEAS CORPUS TO RECOVER A CHILD.

Matter of Ellen McManus.—This was an application to have the daughter of the relator discharged from the Juvenile Asylum. The particulars of the case were stated in the TIMES of Aug. 9. The child in question, a girl of seven years of age, was taken out of the streets by a police-officer, who questioned her concerning her parents. She told the officer that her mother was frequently intoxicated. Upon this statement she was taken before Justice KELLY, who committed her to the Asylum. This application was then made by the mother, and was adjourned until now by JUSTICE SUTHERLAND, for consideration. On coming up again the Court now held that the commitment was regular, and that it could not go behind that instrument. The child was, therefore, remanded to the Asylum. A *certiorari* was given counsel, upon which to take the record of the Police Court before the General Term for review. The writ was made returnable at the next General Term of the Supreme Court.

A. R. Dyett, for relator; E. Wright, for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Application of Connor.* Order settled.

Matter of the Island City Bank. Memoranda for Counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY, J.—*Barnes vs. Haas.* Motion denied. See opinion of HILTON, J., in *McDonald vs. Russell*, Special Term, Nov. 21, 1859.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 13.

3,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	90½	200	Reading R......b30	47⅛
1,000	Missouri St. 6s..	81⅜	200	do..........b10	47⅝
4,000	do..........	81⅜	700	do..........	47¼
5,000	Louis. St. 6s....	97⅜	100	do..........	47
7,000	California St. 7s.	80¾	50	Michigan Cen. R..	67
6,000	Erie 2d Mt. Bds.	102	100	do.........btw	66⅝
3,000	E.R.R.3dM.B.'83	97	50	do.........b30	67½
1,000	Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	101⅝	700	do.........b60	67½
2,000	Mich. C. B. 8 p. c.		125	do..........	66⅝
	1st M.S.F. Con. Bds.	100	300	do..........	66⅝
6,000	N. Ia. 1st Mtge..	85⅝	200	do..........	66⅝
7,000	Mich. S. S. F.Bs.	82⅝	67	Mich.So.&N.Ind.R.	22
1,000	Ill. C. R. Bds....	96	550	do..........	22⅝
1,000	do..........	95⅝	250	do..........	22⅝
5,000	La C.& M.L.G.B.	25	50	do.........b30	23
15,000	L. E.& W.2d m.b.	31⅝	150	do.........b60	23
1,000	Clev. & T. S.F.b.	81	10	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	48
5	Bank of America..	113	100	do.........s60	47
10	Bank of Commerce.	100⅝	200	do..........	47⅝
100	Cumberland Pref..	17	50	do.........b30	47⅜
150	do..........	17⅛	250	do..........	47⅝
50	Pacific Mail S. C..	81⅜	14	Panama Railroad...	125
50	do..........	81⅜	50	do.........s30	124
7	do..........	81½	50	do..........	124
70	do..........	80¾	50	do.........s60	123⅝
50	do..........	78⅜	650	Illinois Cen. R. S.	83
100	do..........	78	50	do.........b30	83⅜
100	Hud. Riv. R.....b60	57	50	do..........	83⅜
50	do..........	56⅝	100	do..........	83⅜
50	do.........s60	56⅝	50	do.........s60	83
12	do..........	57	50	do..........c	83⅜
50	do.........b30	57⅛	100	do.........b10	83⅜
250	N. York. Cen. R....c	86	100	do.........b60	84⅜
350	do..........c	86⅜	50	do..........c	83⅜
250	do.........opg	86⅜	400	Cleve. & Pitts. R..	12
100	do..........	86⅜	700	Gal. & Chic. R....	80
400	do..........c	86⅛	400	do..........	80⅛
550	do.........opg	86⅛	50	do..........	80¼
100	do.........b60	86⅜	400	do.........s60	80
100	do.........b30	86⅜	300	do.........b60	81⅛
200	do.........b60	86⅜	50	do.........b60	81
200	do.........b30	86⅜	2000	Cleve. & Tol. R.	46⅛
100	do.........s60	86	400	do..........	46⅛
200	Erie Railroad.......	27⅛	100	do.........b60	47⅛
50	do.........b15	27⅛	300	do.........b30	47⅛
125	do..........	27	100	do.........b60	47⅜
150	do..........	26⅝	300	do.........b60	47
50	do.........b10	26⅝	200	Chic. & R. I. R. b30	84
50	do..........	26¼	100	do..........	83⅜
1200	do..........	26	100	do.........b10	83⅜
200	Harlem Railroad....	19⅜	100	do.........s60	83
250	do..........	19⅜	700	do..........	83⅜
50	do.........s60	19⅜	100	do..........	83⅜
1000	do..........	20	15	do..........	83
300	Har. R. Pref......	50⅜	30	Chic.Bur.&Q'y R..	87⅜
100	do.........b60	51	65	do..........	88
200	do.........b30	50⅜	100	do..........	88⅜
100	do..........	50⅜	200	do..........	89
70	La Crosse & Mil. R.	1⅛	250	Mil. & Miss. R.....	13⅜

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	90⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	22¼
7,000	Chi & N W 1st M	63	100	do........b60	22⅝
3,000	Chi & N.W 2d M	35½	150	do..........	22⅞
2,000	Mich.So.Sk.F.B	83	250	Chi.Bur.&Q.R. b60	90
150	N. Y. Cen. R...b60	86⅛	50	do..........	89⅜
550	do.......p&c	86⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	82⅜
300	do.......s15	85¾	100	do........b60	83
100	Erie Railroad......	26½	100	do........b30	82¾
100	do........b60	26⅝	100	do........b30	82⅝
100	do........b10	26⅜	350	Gal. & Chic. R..b600	79¼
50	do........b60	26½	200	do..........	79
50	Hud. Riv. Railroad	57⅜	50	do........s10	78⅝
1000	Harlem Railroad.	19¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.s30	45
200	do........b10	20	100	do..........	45⅝
200	Har. R. Pref....b30	50⅜	500	do..........	45¼
50	do..........	50½	200	do........b60	45⅝
100	Reading R..........	46¾	100	do........b30	45⅝
700	do..........	46⅞	15	Chi.&R'k I'd R. ...	82¾
100	Mich. Central R...	66⅜	100	do..........	82
50	M.So.&N.I.G.S. s60	46	50	do..........	82½

MONDAY, Aug. 13—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Aug. 4:

Decrease in Loans....................................	$263,068
Decrease in Specie....................................	552,449
Decrease in Circulation....................................	46,551
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits....................................	967,881

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Aug. 13, 1859.	Aug. 11, 1860.	Aug. 4, 1860.
Capital..........	$65,645,000	$69,758,000	$69,758,000
Loans..........	117,757,145	129,855,179	130,118,247
Specie..........	20,744,532	21,575,740	22,128,189
Circulation..........	8,416,679	9,129,835	9,176,386
Gross Deposits..	88,933,824	105,505,399	107,264,777
Exchanged......	17,443,212	22,626,292	23,417,789
Undrawn........	71,490,612	82,879,107	83,846,988
In Sub-Treasury.	5,347,389	5,732,534	5,559,582

The Bank return shows a steadier movement in Loans and Discounts than last week, the present average being on the downward turn. The difference in Specie is about the amount anticipated on a review of the week's operations, including the Specie Shipments of Saturday, Aug. 4, not fully counted on the previous return. The Deposit line is nearly a million less than on the last statement. As a whole, the return is well received this afternoon on the Street. The market for money shows no change from Saturday on Discounts. There is rather more inquiry for first-class short paper at 6 ℘ cent., as well on the Street as at Bank, but 4@6 months' lists of strictly prime paper are less offered at 6½@7 ℘ cent. The employment of Money on temporary Loan is about on the same scale as at the close of last week—the current rates being 5½@6 ℘ cent., although deposits continue to be left with the old-established Stock firms at 5 ℘ cent. The supply of Exchange on London at 109⅞ for Bank and Bankers' bills is easier for Wednesday's steamer, owing, in part, to very limited demand, at the moment, of a trade character, and the appearance of some good merchant bills in the market.

The reaction against the Stock market continues, and the rapid upward movement of last week is reversed since Saturday morning, a change not altogether unlooked for, nor yet unreasonable. The downward turn is mainly the work of a newly inaugurated speculation for the fall inside the Exchange, which is closely matched by the opposite party of outside buyers, and as confidence in the recent great rise is rather strengthened than otherwise by the early railway traffic in August, and the wonderful amounts which continue to multiply from Illinois and other Northwestern States by the product of the grain harvest, the decline in prices from the extreme rates of last week is unaccompanied by any signs of panic or a serious breakdown. The following are the closing rates this afternoon, compared with Saturday afternoon and with the previous Saturday, to which we add the highest points of last week:

	To-day.	Sat.	Fri.	Sat. week.
New-York Central......	85⅝	87	88⅜	85
Erie......................	26⅛	29	30⅛	24
Rock Island............	82	83¾	85¼	81¼
Galena..................	78½	80	82	74
Michigan Central.......	66⅛	63½	68	62¼
Michigan Southern.....	21⅜	23	25	17¾
Michigan Guaranteed...	46	47	50	45
Toledo..................	45	47	49	40⅛
Illinois Central.........	81¼	85	88	77
Hudson..................	57⅛	57¼	60	57¼
Harlem..................	19¾	20	20¼	16¼
Burlington..............	89	88	89¾	84¾

There was a sudden decline in Pacific Mail shares from 83 to 78 ℘ cent., (about the lowest point of last week again,) on rumors that the opposition of Mr. ROBERTS is making good progress. The particulars of his arrangements did not transpire in the Street, though from the fact that Panama shares were rather firmer, the impression appeared to be that he will use that route for his steamers until something new turns up on the Isthmus of Nicaragua or Tehuantepec. The State and Railway Bonds were in fair demand again, and most of the prices continue firm. The speculative Share-list continues to engross most of the speculation, and closed feverish and unsettled, the disposition to put out heavy lines *short* being somewhat cautious at the close.

Among the passengers who returned home in the *Adriatic*, on Saturday, is Mr. LANIER, of WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., Brokers.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, held at No. 12 Wall-street, on Saturday, it was voted to authorize the Company to carry out the proposed arrangements for extending the road from Oshkosh, its present terminus, to Appleton, a distance of 23 miles. The entire cost of the extension, it is estimated, will not exceed $10,000 ℘ mile, and the citizens of Appleton contribute a portion of the sum, taking stock in payment.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company the first week in August were:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers..................	$4,876 83	$4,923 85
Freight..................	9,450 32	19,753 40
Mails and Express..........	800 00	800 00
Total..................	$15,127 15	$25,477 25
Increase..................		$10,350 10

EARNINGS OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY FROM AUG. 1 TO 8.

	1859.	1860.		
Freight......	$9,666 25	$15,149 22	Inc....	$5,482 97
Passengers..	7,708 88	6,344 77	Dec....	1,364 11
Mails, &c...	1,125 00	1,250 00	Inc....	125 00
Total...	$18,500 13	$22,743 99	Inc....	$4,243 86

The earnings and expenses of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad Company in July were as follows:

	1859.	1860.
Passengers..................	$4,521 01	$4,870 63
Freight..................	9,116 56	11,031 51
Coal..................	8,591 82	17,929 71
Mails, &c..................	262 60	418 75
Gross earnings..........	$22,491 89	$34,250 60
Expenses..................	8,056 13	11,709 95
Net earnings..........	$14,434 76	$22,540 65

BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Banks.	Discounts.	Deposits.	Circulati'n.	Specie.
B'k State	$2,486,921 82	$848,848 02	$1,142,451	$367,040 17
Col. Br'h.	992,497 91	236,213 76	......	3,670 13
Camd B'h	194,643 22	6,390 35	......	780 75
S. W. R. R.	542,704 47	339,967 54	175,560	83,270 42
Pl's & Mec.	679,210 51	201,625 39	222,130	49,541 11
Union......	545,169 53	207,184 93	231,160	103,781 19
State......	554,706 96	247,307 62	475,565	136,233 41
S. Carol'a	875,233 47	246,755 32	97,965	58,528 69
Charle'on	2,185,088 00	682,263 91	742,540	312,069 89
Far & Ex.	828,217 72	170,496 13	617,500	147,642 98
People's..	685,783 10	153,320 38	327,715	134,872 48
Commer'l	759,108 85	216,266 52	338,760	83,035 50
Newberry	89,413 47	186,069 86	370,280	45,466 44
Planters..	41,478 93	32,510 76	304,980	39,029 93
Exchange	308,919 00	81,007 56	481,780	49,914 94
Merch'ts'.	219,099 74	31,987 73	283,358	67,419 94
Chester...	160,183 98	76,669 71	596,345	86,563 80
Camden..	303,231 58	37,691 19	156,232	23,336 96
Hamburg	202,426 24	74,550 39	825,502	104,014 52
Georget'n	188,156 20	91,258 87	184,935	47,096 49
Totals.	12,846,167 19	4,168,326 13	7,554,756	1,943,248 73

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital..........	$14,962,662 34	Specie..........	$1,943,248 73
Circulation......	7,554,756 62	Real Estate......	684,453 69
Profits on hand	2,134,848 79	Bank Notes......	518,632 60
Due Banks......	2,840,288 53	Due from Banks	981,509 28
Deposits........	4,168,326 13	Discounts......	12,846,167 19
Due State......	2,070,437 38	Dom. Exchange	10,484,485 21
Other Items....	85,308 88	For. Exchange.	551,581 77
		Bonds & Stocks	2,950,186 79
		Susp'd Debt....	1,330,091 23
		Branches........	1,620,604 40
		State..........	167,571 17
		Other Items....	637,410 60
Total........	$34,716,013 66	Total........	$34,716,013 66

The earnings of the Dayton and Michigan Railroad for July were:

From Freight..................	$17,854 54
From Passengers..................	12,553 15
From Mails and Express..........	2,380 00
Total..................	$32,787 69

The Michigan Central Company advertise that the bonds of the Company due next October, with accrued interest, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company.

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ ℘ cent. on the capital stock, payable in cash on demand. Also, a dividend to policy holders of 27 ℘ cent. on the earned premiums, for which scrip will be issued on the 1st of October next. The Stuyvesant Insurance Company, a dividend of 6 ℘ cent., payable on the 15th inst.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Aug 11.	Aug. 4.	SPECIE. Aug. 11	Aug. 4.
Bk. of New-York.	4,982,734	4,994,371	742,806	742,626
Manhattan Co....	5,291,052	5,326,274	764,590	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank.	5,272,943	5,226,441	1,056,904	[illegible]
Mechanics' Bank.	3,804,387	3,909,514	630,674	[illegible]
Union Bank......	2,603,512	2,634,688	381,181	[illegible]
Bk. of America...	5,801,068	5,942,344	1,769,700	1,427,0[illegible]
Phenix Bank.....	3,228,186	3,150,917	563,220	[illegible]
City Bank........	2,249,588	2,314,093	308,318	[illegible]
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,462,718	1,494,777	191,103	[illegible]
Fulton Bank.....	1,544,897	1,571,637	283,430	[illegible]
Chemical Bank..	2,125,388	1,957,329	790,751	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,388,022	2,335,295	295,777	[illegible]
National Bank...	2,110,296	2,066,190	333,128	[illegible]
Butc.& Drov.Bk..	1,761,639	1,761,770	470,155	[illegible]
Mech. & Trad.Bk.	1,075,047	1,098,697	198,834	182,378
Greenwich Bank.	772,443	727,412	101,810	89,328
Leather Man. Bk.	1,948,148	2,043,854	238,654	[illegible]
SeventhWardBk.	1,317,900	1,286,684	180,448	[illegible]
Bk.St.New-York.	3,475,353	3,470,103	778,399	[illegible]
Am.Exchange Bk	7,484,090	7,678,976	1,019,909	[illegible]
Bk. of Commerce.	13,184,380	13,204,777	2,198,209	2,407,148
Broadway Bank.	2,701,986	2,628,948	505,361	530,962
Ocean Bank......	2,043,229	2,048,710	307,006	358,209
Mercantile Bank	2,672,339	2,707,621	326,939	441,763
Pacific Bank.....	1,105,686	1,092,288	188,016	191,623
Bank of Republic.	3,506,515	3,624,930	640,029	831,612
Chatham Bank...	841,085	833,960	107,197	139,241
People's Bank....	716,665	700,031	156,894	160,951
Bank of N. Am..	1,747,268	1,715,523	217,022	[illegible]
Hanover Bank...	1,500,233	1,468,275	146,628	[illegible]
Irving Bank.....	847,557	849,700	190,174	184,948
Metropolitan Bk.	7,183,623	6,942,126	1,629,090	1,074,794
Citizens' Bank...	874,515	883,933	170,301	171,[illegible]
Nassau Bank.....	2,047,098	1,964,559	224,271	[illegible]
Market Bank.....	1,718,308	1,724,802	237,117	251,559
St. Nicholas Bk..	1,267,191	1,305,535	169,565	[illegible]
Shoe & Leath Bk.	2,388,051	2,548,963	279,711	[illegible]
Corn Exch. Bank	1,651,485	1,683,794	229,156	[illegible]
Continental Bank	3,304,140	3,407,245	366,022	416,123
Bk.of Commw'lth	1,154,067	1,128,055	191,887	236,414
Oriental Bank....	642,668	629,187	110,080	107,466
Marine Bank.....	977,222	963,037	118,256	124,976
Atlantic Bank....	590,240	573,099	81,992	96,487
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	2,669,827	2,636,747	237,604	393,281
Park Bank.......	5,426,962	5,523,964	1,026,918	1,216,420
Artisans' Bank...	1,381,253	1,384,373	337,054	313,881
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	778,352	787,848	93,323	60,895
Grocers' Bank....	579,512	592,405	143,568	130,436
North River Bank	610,225	617,845	102,886	100,523
East River Bank.	405,327	386,807	66,824	68,621
Manuf.&Mer. Bk.	797,111	807,037	103,455	197,173
N.Y.DryDock Co.	433,242	422,890	56,864	60,351
N. Y. Exch. Bank	380,676	322,533	28,594	21,870
Bull's Head Bank	545,984	546,930	61,764	63,725
N. Y. County Bk.	473,677	469,924	51,347	43,697
Total..............	129,855,179	130,118,247	21,575,740	22,128,189
	Decrease....	$263,068	Decrease....	$552,449

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Aug. 11.	Aug. 4.	DEPOSITS—NET. Aug. 11.	Aug. 4.
Bk. of New-York.	452,363	440,017	2,887,373	2,960,142
Manhattan Co....	331,507	343,365	3,446,113	3,301,175
Merchants' Bank.	199,058	199,196	3,219,336	3,142,274
Mechanics' Bank.	313,779	305,097	2,501,135	2,565,714
Union Bank......	211,239	206,848	1,721,433	1,868,876
Bk. of America..	145,682	145,215	4,859,399	4,557,025
Phenix Bank.....	144,155	141,779	1,963,365	1,865,425
City Bank........	.....	.....	1,474,083	1,527,926
Tradesmen's Bk..	308,686	319,626	802,276	804,038
Fulton Bank.....	219,050	215,885	1,187,896	1,275,645
Chemical Bank...	349,645	343,780	2,486,572	2,519,046
Merch. Exch. Bk.	127,427	128,793	1,439,316	1,456,636
National Bank...	169,651	159,566	987,860	889,546
Butc.&Drov.Bk..	185,403	197,270	1,480,796	1,405,463
Mech. & Trad Bk.	142,729	145,054	871,169	875,827
Greenwich Bank.	165,829	163,627	494,171	555,847
Leather Man. Bk.	235,575	242,980	1,096,313	1,187,960
SeventhWardBk.	240,717	243,732	686,249	661,876
Bk. St.New-York	242,819	247,055	2,032,255	1,960,372
Am.ExchangeBk.	226,301	228,817	4,419,840	4,566,896
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	6,354,777	6,686,363
Broadway Bank..	284,981	289,244	2,094,901	2,116,263
Ocean Bank......	126,065	123,681	1,300,075	1,428,674
Mercantile Bank.	32,591	31,007	1,897,830	2,072,116
Pacific Bank....	122,781	122,919	860,155	888,349
Bk. of Republic..	224,377	223,755	2,374,907	2,492,379
Chatham Bank...	119,968	127,274	788,035	823,471
People's Bank...	108,614	112,767	567,145	562,751
Bank of N. Am..	83,883	83,525	963,408	978,685
Hanover Bank...	78,773	79,363	694,233	710,919
Irving Bank.....	127,629	127,497	578,008	645,316
Metropolitan Bk.	230,793	227,434	4,263,151	4,175,037
Citizens' Bank...	157,841	164,538	777,058	798,192
Nassau Bank.....	133,046	121,174	1,237,086	1,241,573
Market Bank.....	204,889	204,856	1,083,511	1,111,794
St. NicholasBank	92,166	96,097	814,473	497,439
Shoe & Leath Bk.	301,507	301,754	1,304,569	1,423,702
Corn Exch. Bank	124,177	127,261	843,900	772,209
Continental Bank	210,939	215,593	1,836,342	1,918,878
Bk. of Commw'lth	243,808	244,091	787,970	815,148
Oriental Bank....	102,527	105,208	489,404	471,656
Marine Bank.....	130,516	126,165	519,534	541,787
Atlantic Bank....	83,152	81,724	297,580	290,374
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	190,602	193,884	1,584,226	1,948,071
Park Bank.......	180,64	188,176	4,473,610	4,726,802
Artisans' Bank...	94,363	96,818	1,128,834	1,090,738
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	113,445	114,833	412,587	378,519
Grocers' Bank...	53,519	52,840	439,731	459,860
North River Bank	77,349	77,792	431,301	271,087
East River Bank.	85,909	38,487	303,509	292,537
Manuf &Mer Bk..	137,584	149,866	436,761	465,769
N.Y.DryDock Co.	158,670	152,097	222,627	210,163
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	99,065	99,660	290,352	292,499
Bull's Head Bank	121,039	123,892	493,283	486,833
N. Y. County Bk.	89,983	92,951	377,516	393,534
Total..............	9,128,835	9,176,385	82,879,107	83,846,988
	Decrease....	$46,551	Decrease....	$967,881

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 13, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since noon yesterday, have been 45 bbls. Ashes, 13,780 bbls. Flour, 45,889 bush. Wheat, 49,656 bushels Corn, 248 bushels Rye, 418 bushels Barley, 27,967 bushels Oats, 141 pkgs. Provisions, and 324 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day: 65 bbls. in lots at $5 12½ for Pots and $5 50@$5 56¼ for Pearls, per 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been apparently sought after, to-day, at about former figures.

COTTON—Has been inactive to-day at previous prices; sales 400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, though Prices have favored buyers. We have heard of sales of 11,650 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20; inferior to very choice extra State at $5 25@$5 45; superfine Western at $5@$5 15; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 20@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 25@$6 15; very inferior extra Ohio, at $5 30@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 50 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..................	$5 20@$5 25
Extra State..................	5 25@ 5 45
Superfine Western..................	5 05@ 5 15
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin..................	5 20@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..........	5 25@ 6 15
Inferior Extra Ohio..................	5 30@ 5 35
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd..........	5 40@ 5 10
Extra Ohio, trade brand..................	5 55@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee..................	5 45@ 5 55
Extra Genesee..................	5 75@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..........	5 65@ 6 75

Southern Flour is in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported of 2 200 bbls. in lots, at $5 35@$5 75 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 80@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues abundant and depressed, including superfine at $5 05@$5 15, and inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl.; 625 bbls. changed hands. Rye Flour is quiet, at $3 30@$4 10 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling in lots at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey; $3 50 for Western, and $3 70@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately inquired for at irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 74,500 bushels, including new white Western at $1 30@$1 42½—the latter an extreme rate for choice white Indiana, in barrels; amber Western at $1 28; red Western at $1 23@$1 26; Racine Spring, $1 17@$1 19; Chicago Spring at $1 15@$1 17; very inferior Milwaukee Club at $1 15, and choice white North Carolina at $1 50; also new red Southern, at $1 33½ ℘ bushel. Corn is in fair supply and request, at drooping prices. Sales have been made of 82,000 bush. at 62c.@63½, chiefly at 62¾c.@63c. for sound mixed Western; 68c. for Yellow do.; and 70c.@71c. for White do.; also, 65c.@66c. for round Yellow ℘ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 79c.@80c. ℘ bushel. Oats are quiet, including State at 38c.@39c.; Western at 35c.@38c., and Canadian at 36c.@38c., ℘ bushel.

NAVAL STORES—Resin is plenty and heavy, including common, at $1 35 ℘ 310 lbs. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand, chiefly at from 38c.@39c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of only 650 bbls., in lots, including New Mess at $19 25; Old Mess at $18 50@$18 62; New Prime at $14@$14 25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue scarce and nominal. Lard tends downward. The day's transactions add up 180 tcs. and bbls., at 12¾c.@13¼c. ℘ lb. Beef rules quiet at old figures; 175 bbls. were disposed of, in lots, at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 75 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime ℘ bbl. Prime Mess $14@$18 ℘ tc. Beef Hams $10@$15 ℘ bbl. Butter is in request, at 14c.@21c. for new State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio ℘ lb. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales to day, 130 tcs., in lots, at $4 50@$4 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

TALLOW—Sales 18,000 lbs. prime at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales transpired of 200 bbls. at 21¼c.@21½c. ℘ gallon, the market closing heavily.

FREIGHTS—The tendency of rates is in favor of shippers, who anticipate a further reduction, and consequently are not offering produce very freely at present. For Liverpool, Flour 2s. 9d.@3s. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d.@10½d., in bulk, bags, and ship's bags, ℘ bushel. For London, Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl., and Grain at 10½d.@11d. ℘ bushel.

ROW ON THE GREAT EASTERN.—Complaints innumerable have been lodged against several of the officers of the *Great Eastern*, on account of the rudeness displayed, and the want of that proper respect for the feelings of ladies which every gentleman is possessed with. On Thursday one of the officials of "John Bull," who no doubt thought himself something extraordinary on account of his position in "her Majesty's Kingdom," took the liberty of insulting a gentleman residing in South Baltimore, when he was taught better manners by a well-directed blow from a loaded cane, which felled the young "English blood" to the floor of the deck. Yesterday afternoon another like affair took place on board of the ship between WASHINGTON GOODRICH and one of the officers, in which the latter was roughly handled. It appears that GOODRICH observed the officer practice rudeness towards two ladies, and reproved him for such conduct, when the officer replied to him in an insolent manner. GOODRICH knocked him down and administered a few kicks. The affair created quite an excitement, which, however, soon quieted down.—*Baltimore Patriot, Aug. 11.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CINDERELLA—NIXON'S GRAND CIRCUS.

WINTER GARDEN—BIANCO—ALCIDE—TIGHT ROPE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE TOODLES—HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—THE STRANGER—SALVATOR ROSA—THE IRISH MORMON.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 585 Broadway—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The decision in the matter of the Paraguay claims, as anticipated, was officially rendered yesterday. They declare that the claimants have utterly failed to establish any liability on the part of Paraguay, and Commissioner JOHNSON, whose report is very complete, is particularly severe on some of the parties, whose claims, he says, cannot be approved by any honest man for a dollar. The President is, of course, dissatisfied with the decision, and rumor says he is trying to contrive some plan by which it may be set aside; but of this result there is not the remotest probability.

The letter of our Washington Correspondent this morning contains a further *exposé* of the manner in which the appropriations for the War Department are disposed of. The full amount appropriated by Congress this year for fortifications was $300,000, and under a contract for a certain kind of ordnance, the principle of which is pronounced defective by competent judges, and which has been repudiated in the Navy, one-fifth of this amount is absolutely thrown away, or worse than thrown away, as it goes for division among the spoilsmen.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 2d inst. have been received. It is reported that MIRAMON'S army had been routed by the Liberals, in attempting to leave Lagos, and that MIRAMON himself was at Leon, surrounded by the Liberals. The principal towns in the valley of Mexico had risen and pronounced against the Church Party.

The Overland Pony Express, with California dates to the 1st inst., arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., yesterday morning. A little more activity prevailed in business circles in San Francisco, but prices have varied but slightly. The steamer *John L. Stevens*, which sailed on the morning of the 1st to connect at the Isthmus with the Aspinwall steamer, had on board 202 passengers and $876,000 in treasure, of which $786,000 was destined for this City. Politically the community of California was considerably agitated. The DOUGLAS wing of the Democracy were believed to be gathering courage for a desperate struggle for ascendancy, though the BRECKINRIDGE wing were confident of success, having the Federal patronage to keep them in countenance. An effort had been made to effect a union on an Electoral Ticket, but it had been found impossible to do so. A movement was on foot to call a BELL and EVERETT Convention for the nomination of an Electoral Ticket.

Later advices are received from New-Mexico by the arrival of the Santa Fé mail at Independence, Mo. All accounts indicate that a general Indian war is imminent. Depredations were being committed at all points, the Indians having become so daring as to attack trains. Several pitched battles are reported, and Bent's Fort, at last advices, was threatened.

Our correspondent at Pike's Peak gives the most lucid and satisfactory account of the condition of affairs in the mining region which we have yet seen. Immigration, he says, has nearly subsided, and a great many are returning again to the States, disappointed in not realizing the return for their labor which they had expected. This, however, does not result from the non-existence of gold, but from the want of capital and proper machinery. In California manual labor only is necessary to insure success, while at Pike's Peak mechanical labor is also essential, from the fact that most of the gold is found in quartz, which must be put through a tedious process before the gold can be obtained. Great inconvenience is experienced in the Territory from the want of proper mail facilities.

Our correspondent of Great Salt Lake City furnishes us with items of intelligence from Utah to the 30th of July. Nothing of special importance has occurred since the date of previous advices. On the 24th occurred the anniversary of the first entry of the Mormon pioneers into Great Lalt Lake Valley, and the occasion was celebrated by a monster pic-nic in Cottonwood Cañon, at the head-waters of the Big Cottonwood, about fourteen miles southeast of the city.

A fearful storm of rain is reported as having occurred at and near New-Orleans on Saturday. Proctorville, the terminus of the Gulf Railroad, had been submerged, and forty lives are said to have been lost. The destruction of property, also, was immense.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening, Ald. STARR referred to the amount of censure he had received from the Press, in consequence of his position on the Japanese Committee, and stated that he should require the Chairman of the Committee to furnish the items, not only for his own examination, but for public inspection. If after examination he should be satisfied they were just, he would favor the payment of the bill, but if not he would oppose it.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adjourned until September. The only really important measure which received their parting sanction, was the passage of a resolution directing the Comptroller not to pay any money on account of work done by the Croton Board in laying the new four-foot pipe between the receiving and distributing reservoirs. If concurred in by the Board of Aldermen, and approved by the Mayor, one of the most important and necessary works on the Island will be stopped. The salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvement was increased from $2,000 to $3,000, and this done the Board took a recess until the 1st Monday of September, without venturing upon the Japanese swindle, which by this action must sleep for three weeks.

From the report of the City Inspector we learn that the number of deaths for the week ending Saturday last was 654, an increase of 157 over those of the week previous, but seven less than the corresponding week of last year. Of these deaths more than one-half were of children under five years of age, the disease in most instances being cholera infantum. Of scarlet fever there were 30 cases, of measles seven, of small-pox eight, of infantile convulsions 40, and of sun-stroke six. Eighty-nine adults died of consumption.

A meeting was held at the Tract House, yesterday, to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers by the Syrian massacre. A Committee of twenty-five, among whom were many of our most prominent citizens, was appointed to draft a petition to the Government for protection to American citizens in Syria, and to appeal to the public for aid for the sufferers by the late massacre.

The Reception Festival to JOHN C. HEENAN, the "Benicia Boy," at Jones Wood, yesterday, was attended by full 20,000 people, and was characterized by no serious disturbance. Heenan, McDonald, Cusick, Ottignon, Price and Jones engaged in friendly sparring contests in the presence of the multitude, and the champion was presented with a check for $10,000—the contributions of his friends and admirers.

In the Superior Court, at Special Term, an important opinion was now rendered by Justice HOFFMAN, in regard to executions against the person, holding that where charges of fraud were set up in a complaint against a defendant, it was no admission of the truthfulness of the charge upon the part of the defendant, if he allowed the case to go by default.

In the matter of the application of ELLEN MCGARVE for the discharge of her child from the Juvenile Asylum, upon the ground that charges were made against the relator which she was afforded no opportunity to refute, Justice SUTHERLAND stated that, as the commitment was regular, the child must be remanded until by a writ of *certiorari* the record of the Court below was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court for review.

The Stock Market further reacted yesterday 1@2 ₱ cent., closing in the afternoon unsettled on the Share list. State and Railway Bonds remain steady. No change in Money. Foreign Bills rather easier. The Bank return shows a steady movement in Loans and Discounts, and a moderate decline in Specie.

Flour was less active, and prices favored buyers. Wheat and Corn were more freely dealt in. Provisions were in limited request, as were likewise most kinds of Naval Stores, Groceries, Metals, Cotton, Whisky, Hops, Hemp and Seeds. A good inquiry prevailed for Crude Whale Oil. Freights were heavy.

The Attitude of Mr. Douglas.

A Richmond paper, with happy oblivion of the logical reaction of the position upon the case of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, argues the unfitness of Mr. DOUGLAS for the Presidency from his obtuseness in failing to see the impossibility of his election. No reasoning could be more simple or striking. Here is a candidate, whose prospects of carrying even one State of the Union in the Electoral College are to the last degree dubious; and who can in no circumstances secure the suffrages of the House, should he even be able to make the requisite showing for admission as a candidate before that body. The evidence to this effect is so palpable that either blindness or obstinacy must account for his final perseverance; and neither of those qualities, even in the eyes of a supporter of the actual administration, is desirable in an occupant of the Presidential office. Therefore Mr. DOUGLAS, by virtue of his persistence, is clearly unentitled to the distinction. If sound reason does not point to this conclusion, what in the name of reason, asks this greater than ARISTOTLE, and more subtle than Duns Scotus, is reasoning worth? What, indeed!

It must be confessed, however, in mitigation of so shrewd a judgment, that Mr. DOUGLAS is hardly amenable to these specific charges. As a political leader, he has certainly exhibited faults which have been freely censured in these columns. He has persisted in incessant polemics upon issues of no vital moment to the people; he has given strong reason for suspecting that his patriotic fervor was not unmixed with personal rancor; and since his nomination, has introduced the anomaly of stumping a section of the country, beyond all question devoted to Mr. LINCOLN, in vindication of his own political career and of his claims to the honor for which he is classed as an aspirant. These are, of course, mere peccadilloes. A grain of charity, accepting as an apology the peculiar personal malignity displayed by the masters and managers of Mr. BUCHANAN, may serve to palliate conduct so far beneath the dignity of him who would fill the seat of WASHINGTON and ADAMS; and, besides, they are purely technical flaws in the pleadings, having no material relevance to the higher ground the Illinois Senator might justly occupy as a candidate. But in the policy of persisting in the prosecution of the campaign, there is no evidence either of rashness or weakness on the part of Mr. DOUGLAS. The contest has ceased to be between that gentleman and either Messrs. BELL or LINCOLN. The Presidency in 1860 is not the prize for which he contends. If we are not mistaken, he has postponed his desires for that most splendid reward of the public servant to a future period. He can afford to wait. But he cannot afford to lose that place in the Democratic Party which was so long his, before from a nominally national, it became a strictly sectional combination, nor with any sensible prevision as to his influence hereafter, can he consent to see the control of that elaborate and marvelously sensitive machinery, the Democratic organization, placed in unfriendly hands. His contest is therefore less with opponents of his party, than with a disorganizing faction within the party itself. To regenerate the principles and redeem the representatives of the principles of the Democracy, is probably the real aim of this champion, who undoubtedly commanded the very largest influence with his fellow-partisans during the decade which ended with 1856.

Herein is the only rational apology for the actual policy of Mr. DOUGLAS. Five years hence the relations of parties will be essentially modified. There will have sprung up a Democratic opposition, with motives happily chastened by adversity. It will have its leaders; it will have all that complete and systematic drill, which, in other days, marked the conduct of these successful veterans. It is for the mastery of this amended orders of things that Mr. DOUGLAS persists in the fight. To retire from it would be to leave the mustering and marshaling of the Opposition to men deadly hostile to himself, his friends, and his principles; who would rob the party of all pretension to a national character; and raise issues with a Republican ascendancy, incompatible with the permanent welfare of the Union.

Should he succeed, as he doubtless will, in outnumbering the Breckinridge faction in the Northern States, two to one he will be in a position to dictate to a beaten South the terms upon which he will consent to the reconstruction of the National party, once so powerful, and the power of which, thoroughly consolidated, can alone sever the Government from that Republican domination to which, by the force of numbers, character and policy, it is properly subject. With these motives to activity, Mr. DOUGLAS may fairly decline to throw down his weapons and retire from the field; and, in view of them, it is not utterly hopeless that our Richmond contemporary may recognize the character of the contest as widely different from the estimate apparently affixed to it on the southerly side of Mason and Dixon. It is a nice balance between the tenantship of the White House and the leadership of a powerful opposition. It is possible that Mr. DOUGLAS, without either blindness or obstinacy, may choose the latter position.

THE PARAGUAY CLAIMS.—It is finally announced that Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, the Commissioner appointed to examine the claims presented by certain American citizens against the Government of Paraguay, has decided adversely to the claimants, to their infinite disgust and the chagrin of the President. We have little doubt of the substantial justice of Mr. JOHNSON'S decision, although it is understood that the Commissioner of Paraguay some time since offered the American claimants a compromise, which would probably have covered their actual losses in the business for the destruction of which they sought to hold the Government of LOPEZ responsible. But we can quite comprehend the President's distress at the result to which his too faithful Commissioner has come. The Paraguayan expedition has been the pet adventure of an Old Public Functionary. To this had dwindled down by degrees all the splendid programme of Ostend, all the brilliant visions of a magnificent foreign policy which attended his advent to power. And as it is the nature of the President to think no policy fruitful which merely exalts the nation character and widens the national influence, it is not at all surprising that he should overlook all the really important consequences of the Paraguayan Armada to bewail the rejection by a Spartan Commissioner of an untenable private claim.

The Paraguayan Expedition, with all its blunders, and mishaps, and absurdities, has conferred solid advantages on the United States and the world. It carried our flag with authority into a quarter of the world in which we had been suffering our name to become insignicant, and our rights to be made the sport of lawless factions and arbitrary despots. It took the moral control of the La Plata country, and the leading influence in that vast section of South America out of the hands of England and France, and conferred them, at least for the present, upon the United States. It opened new channels to commerce, and prepared the way for a bold and vigorous development of American interests in the South Atlantic, should we ever happily be favored with a Government capable of undertaking so important a course of policy.

If Mr. BUCHANAN wishes to employ well the closing hours of his official life, we can advise him to cease lamenting the honesty of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, and to take up the case of Peru with not less ardor, and more ability, than was displayed in the instance of Paraguay.

Austria and Prussia at Toplitz.

Madame DE STAEL'S sarcastic remark that Heaven in giving to France the dominion of the land and to England the dominion of the seas, had left nothing for Germany but the air, has not yet lost all its point. So long indeed as thirty sovereignties distract the allegiance and dissipate the forces of the German people, it is as nearly impossible as anything in the realm of modern politics can be said to be, that the German States should succeed either in arranging their domestic relations on a harmonious system, or in making themselves felt as a formidable presence in the diplomacy of Europe. The upshot of the recent interview at Toplitz between the two natural chiefs of North and South Germany has only brought this impossibility more clearly out into the light of day. Thanks to the portentous etiquette which broods from the Baltic to the Adriatic over all the German Courts, and invests the movements of German Sovereignty with an awful mystery, the world is still considerably in the dark as to the real origin of this interview and the objects with which it was solicited on the one hand and accorded on the other. The best information, however, seems to point to the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH as the moving spirit of the meeting. Either alarmed or merely excited by the interview of NAPOLEON III. at Baden Baden with the German Princes, the young Emperor seems to have urged the Prince of Prussia to invest the meeting at Toplitz also with the character of a quasi-Congress, and to join him in convoking upon the august occasion all the German rulers who had taken a part in the discussions which have immortalized the Duchess of HAMILTON'S German villa. The Prince-Regent, it is understood, categorically refused his assent to this proposition. In like manner, the Prince-Regent declined to sign any preliminary papers in the nature of a convention.

Whatever the qualities or the defects of the Prussian Prince-Regent may be, he is by no means the most foolish Prince of his time and it is more than probable that a very slight exercise of his reasoning faculties must have sufficed to convince him that until the future of Germany shall have been definitely rearranged upon principles in harmony with the actual state of the world, any interview between himself and the Emperor of Austria, in the presence of the lesser German rulers, would simply result in a public acceptance of the secondary place, which it has always been the policy of Austria to force upon her rival, and the policy of Prussia most vigorously to repudiate.

The existing German Diet is but the shadow indeed of the Empire which the first NAPOLEON overthrew, yet it is still a shadow of that Empire, and while its conditions subsist Austria will always endeavor to fill the Holy Roman throne, and to make Prussia remember that her Kings were once but vassal margraves of Brandenburg. Had the Prince-Regent surrounded himself and the Emperor at Toplitz with the Kings and Grand-Dukes of Lesser Germany, this question of rank must, in the nature of things, have been raised between them. As it was, in going to Töplitz alone, with all the prestige of his Baden-Baden experience about him, the North German Regent virtually, though quietly, assumed something more than an equality with the young head of the Hapsburgs. At Baden-Baden the Regent of Prussia appeared the central figure of the Fatherland. The south and the north were alike represented around him. Bavaria and Saxony, Wurtemberg and Hanover, the allies and satellites of Austria, as well as the allies and satellites of Prussia, were there compelled to form themselves around the one German prince who could presume to meet the victorious Emperor of the French as an equal, and to discuss with him the future of Europe in the interest of Germany.

At Toplitz we are told the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH desired and endeavored to unite this suddenly-constituted champion of German nationality in a close and absolute alliance with himself—the nominal effect of which would be to complete the united front of Germany, while its real result, of course, would have been the gradual reassertion by Austria of her primacy at the Confederation, and the gradual recovery of all the ground she has lost in Germany since at Solferino her eagles were humbled in the dust of Italy. In this desire and endeavor the Austrian sovereign was profoundly foiled. Through the courtier-like chorus of delight which the German journals raise over the importance to Germany of the conversations of Toplitz, one thing only of substantial significance finds its way to the light, and that is the absolute vagueness of the good "understanding" there established between the two great German States. The Prince Regent refused to open the conference till he had written out, in a diplomatic paper, a formal declaration that in going to Toplitz he did not intend to bind the policy of Prussia in any way which would hamper her perfect freedom of action. This declaration was made to the King of Bavaria, the busiest of the lesser German Princes, who, after resigning his brief hopes of being able to found a third German State of his own, able to hold the balance between Austria and Prussia, has of late been devoting himself to bring about a coalition of Germany, offensive and defensive, for the benefit of the Austrian dominions and the disciplining of Louis NAPOLEON.

Accepted and carried out under such restrictions, the only practical consequence of the Toplitz interview seems likely to be the strengthening of Prussia in her leading position as the representative of the Germany of the future; and the confirmation to FRANCIS JOSEPH of the bitter and disagreeable truths, that no hope is left to Austria save in a complete reconciliation with her subject populations and that she has nothing to expect in her long debate with Italy and Hungary from her position as a member of the German family.

The Canadian Question.

Too much discussion on the subject of "Reciprocity" with Canada is characterized by far more zeal than knowledge. Of the two reports submitted to Congress, that of Mr. HATCH, from the Western part of this State, advocates abrogation of the existing treaty, but for no other purpose than to obtain the reality of reciprocal free trade; and the seemingly adverse report of Mr. TAYLOR, from Minnesota, advocates also "reciprocal free trade" as the proper aim of legislation, but erroneously regards the present treaty as conferring the mutual advantages of which he is desirous. Yet it recommends a complete extension of its provision, and in this general idea the reports of the two Commissioners agree. Both wish to arrive at the same practical result, and differ only as to the method of attaining it.

The only opponent we are willing to recognize in this discussion, is that sentiment or theory which places the interests of the United States and of the Provinces in the position of antagonism; and the creed we hold is sententiously expressed in the report of Mr. HATCH, when he says,

"The natural adaptation of the United States and Canada to give and receive the reciprocal benefits, easily and without humiliation, conferred by neighbors on each other, is well known."

The proposition we have quoted is only a familiar expression in secular words of that golden rule which is always true, and has shone—struggling to be seen and to enlighten—over the crimes and folly of men ever since Adam was created. In the details of utter divergency from this rule is to be found the chief and only cause of complaint on the part of the United States against Canada.

We have given to Canada a full and equal participation in nearly all the advantages we ourselves enjoy. National bigotry and rivalry have no place in our regards towards her. A younger sister, the offspring of the same parentage as our own, the popular feeling, the *vox populi*, of the United States towards Canada, is as free from all mixture of baser motives as can well be expected to be.

We wish we could say quite as much for our neighbors on the other side of the Lakes. The statesmen of England are free to utter and do frequently express in bold and eloquent language the most friendly sentiments towards the United States. The popular orators of that country especially, spread before the people the advantage which must accrue to their own country and to civilization throughout the world from the friendship of our nation. The principle of fraternity towards us exists almost unconsciously among Canadians, as the result of practical knowledge and actual intercourse; but scarcely any statesman or orator among them has dared to throw on it one ray of that eloquence with which such men as GLADSTONE or BRIGHT would have made men's thoughts grow plainer to themselves, and kindled an almost sacred flame of wise patriotism. The orators and statesmen of Canada,—"like tenebrific stars shedding rays of darkness,"—either wrapped up in their own narrow views or restrained by the petty bigotry of others, have never dared to express that liberal feeling towards the United States, which, dumb and undemonstrative as it is, does assuredly exist among the vast majority of the people of Canada. Instead of allowing free scope to these ideas, and permitting them to bear their richer fruits, the conduct of Canada admits of only one construction. In the treaty we made an imperfect bargain. We left much to unwritten promises and a general understanding. We behaved with generosity. The result is that we have neither the solid advantages of a business arrangement, nor credit for our true motives. The Canadians boast of their own exceeding sharpness, which is only a falsification of wise plans conceived in the best spirit by liberal statesmen. More than this—they persevere in trying to make us believe that the pinch-beck metal, into which they have transmuted our natural advantages by the treaty, and given us in exchange for substantial benefits, is solid gold. To the injury done to our pockets, they add insult to our understandings.

Names do not alter the nature of things; and as Canada levies about a million of dollars on the products of American labor, while we levy only about twenty-five thousand on her products, there is no commercial reciprocity. Reciprocity implies equality, and during the last three years of which we possess at present any authentic statistical records, about $18,294,293 more of American productions were taxed in Canada than we taxed of Canadian productions. The question can thus be brought to a proximate solution in arithmetic, and the same data show that if this state of things is reciprocity and equality, then forty-five are equal to one.

Canadians need not tell us that there was no promise of liberality to our manufacturers in the negotiations which led to the treaty. The British Minister at Washington especially urged this fact on behalf of the Canadian Government.

Nor are we to be deluded by their statements that their recent tariffs are not designed to "protect them," as the phrase is, against us. The whole country of Canada knew this, the Press of Great Britain recognized and demanded the plan. The London *Times* published a letter from Mr. JOHN ROSS, on behalf of the Canadian Government, in denial of the charge of "protective policy," but added its regret that the speech of the Financial Minister of Canada, which it had read, and the tariff which it had examined, completely neutralized the effect of Mr. J. Ross' denial. The Duke of Newcastle, on behalf of the Home Government, announced the disallowal of one measure expressly intended to injure our shipping, and his condemnation of all that we complain of was communicated in terms of force unusual in diplomatic intercourse.

Not on this foundation, can the Canadian or any other Government build any lasting system of national welfare. It is present weakness and dishonor. It is future infamy and ruin. "Let us keep in the country all that is now paid to New-York," said the ministerial organs; and laws having this for their object were passed. Now, we thought, Canada has defined her policy. "No," said the Minister, "ours is only a revenue tariff." Credulous again, we listen to Parliamentary speeches made on behalf of the Ministry by regular supporters of the Ministry. Again we change our opinions, if we believe honorable members who claim for the tariff the merit of being protective. But, says the *Toronto Leader*, it is a revenue tariff, yet it has a curious characteristic. It will develop Canadian manufactures, and of course exclude those from the United States. To this the Financial Minister quietly adds that this can be no subject of regret to the Canadian Government, and that the Ministry has done the best it can to prevent also the purchase of merchandize of foreign origin in the United States. Still, they all tell us it makes no discrimination against us; but the author of it says that its effects are against us, and against no other country. It is here and there, everywhere and nowhere, something and nothing, everything and anything. We like to believe our associates, but begin to suspect that we are in strange company. Are we with statesmen? Had Mr. GLADSTONE some hidden meaning in his words when he drily called them "gentlemen holding office in Canada?" What can be believed amidst their contradictory assertions? The ex-Premier of Canada relieves us. He says their tariff is both protective and for revenue—black and white at the same time, just as may suit their purpose. Again we have arrived at a safe conclusion. We are ready to believe almost anything. But the New-York *Albion*, the London *Times* and the Colonial Secretary, all friends of Canada, unite in the assurance that Canada has adopted a retrograde policy, opposed to reciprocity. So we return with sufficient authority to our first knowledge—that the tariff of Canada essentially tends to destroy our exportations to her of our own manufacture and of merchandize of foreign origin; and we find that the Canadian revenue is diminishing under the so-called revenue tariff.

Let Canadians, therefore, meet us as we meet them, frankly and with good intentions. No policy is so injurious as the absence of all settled policy, accompanied by irresolution and hesitating double-dealing. Let whatever better system can be devised be brought forward. On our part they will be met with candid consideration; but, by some means or other, let us all see if we cannot on this new Continent gather together the disunited but converging threads of popular sentiment and opinion from all sides, and erect a political or commercial system by means of which the popular common sense and practical wisdom of two intelligent nations may be enthroned, and the entangling meshes woven by the bungling and self-interested men who have been called statesmen may be discarded forever.

Arms for Virginia.

The Special organ of Ex-Governor WISE is at a loss to determine the expediency of the State contracting for arms to shoot Abolitionists with Abolitionists themselves, or with Virginia parties who would be compelled to fall back upon Abolitionist ingenuity. The controversy is of no light moment. The State Commission is of one mind in recommending the purchase of arms from a Connecticut Company, which stands ready, in the true commercial spirit, to supply weapons alike to Jew and Greek, Turk or Tartar. The *Enquirer*, forsaking its impersonality, has explored those depositions of arms, opened at Richmond, chiefly for the supply of duelists of the type of Messrs. PRYOR and JENNINGS WISE, and has found the shop-keepers generally willing to undertake the manufacture of anything between a pop-gun and a Paixhan. Without inquiring into the resources of these enterprizing people; but with controversial promptitude admitting their little statements to be mature truths, the *Enquirer* scorns the intimations of a correspondent, who believes that Tredegar cannot turn out such ordnance as West Point, or Richmond such rifles as SHARP'S and revolvers as COLT'S.

As speaking for a mercantile community, whose delight is less in feats than in the net profits of arms, we beg the *Enquirer* to reconsider its hasty judgment. There will be found in this market weapons abundant in number, and fatal in accuracy, sufficient to extinguish all the assaults Virginia is likely to suffer while in the Union. A single Broadway shop, undistinguished by capacity, would indeed supply all these. The only contingency against which the North is supposed to possess no implements of security is the event of disunion—a calamity which the *Enquirer* affects to deprecate. If sincere in this sentiment, we can assure that martial print that a half-dozen New-York merchants, of a patriotic turn, will readily step forward and furnish an arsenal strong enough to preserve the Union, and to exterminate all the Browns and McKinleys, who, defiant of law and constitution, imperil the ancient sovereignty of that Commonwealth. Nay, any reasonable presentation of the subject would, we doubt not, induce the pilot of Plum Gut and hero of Potosi to lead these gallant auxiliaries. Scores, and in fact thousands of men can easily be found in this City ready to insure the perpetuity of the Old Dominion against external foes. It will only be left to the internal economy of that State to produce the cowhide and the hemp, and to breed the bloodhounds, and forge the blunderbusses, requisite for the continuous subjugation of its domestic enemies.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD AND THE STATE.—By way, we presume, of aiding the Southern Railroads in their competition with New-York, for the carrying business between the Great West and the Atlantic, the New-York Central Railroad is, it seems, to be sued for back tolls due the State, and all its profits enjoined to pay them. We have already expressed an opinion in season and out of season, upon the subject of the extraordinary policy of "tolling" in general, but we cannot refuse our word of admiration for the wisdom which selects the earliest season of revival in a great public interest of the Commonwealth to bring down upon it the hammer of the law. Future generations will wonder, if they read the history of our days, as perhaps they may, how railroads were ever introduced at all into the Empire State, and still more profoundly how, being introduced, they were ever maintained.

Minor Topics.

—A remarkable case of very "early piety" has just been found in Brussels. The Police, making their rounds at midnight, found an ordinary clothes-line hanging near a door, several feet above the ground, and tracing its history discovered that it came out of a garret-window above. They entered the house, convinced that they were on the track of some daring burglar, searched all the premises, and at last on walking into the garret were horrified to find themselves confronted by a housemaid, in a very easy evening dress, who, with many tears, explained that the mysterious clothes-line was attached to her left arm, in order that a young waiter to whom she was herself attached, coming early in the morning, might call her with a jerk to prayers at the Cathedral. As this explained the clothes-line, and there was not much else in the line of clothes before them, the discomfited and blushing Police beat a hasty retreat.

—A most extraordinary case is now trying before one of the French Courts. A certain M. C. died, leaving an express order to his heirs that he should be buried in church, and a handsome sum paid to the priests on condition that "nobody should laugh while the service was going on." The intelligent defunct had observed that undertakers and priests permit themselves very often to take hilarious liberties with death, and he was determined that he should be buried with the gravity appropriate to the grave. Of course the odd request got noised abroad; all the village came to the funeral; and everybody keeping an eye on everybody else to see that nobody should so much as wink, the natural result followed. A fat priest near the coffin was the first to break down; the choir boys, in the frailty of their youth, followed the fat priest; the minor canons, trying to stop the choir boys, or at least to make them "laugh out of the wrong side of their mouths," caught the contagion, and began to shake their sides; the deacons went off next into a full guffaw; and finally the *curé* himself was conquered and choked in his handkerchief. In short, a merrier interment was never witnessed. It was the joke of the season. But the heirs, not liking the sport, have refused to pay the clergy for their rollicking services, and the matter is now in Court, where it will doubtless cease to be a laughing matter to anybody but the lawyers.

—A new chapter in the Eleusinian mysteries has just been opened to the day. On the 23d June the excavations which have been for some time in progress at Eleusis, were brought to an end. The temple of Ceres has been completely uncovered, and with the temple an infinite number of interesting architectural remains. The most remarkable of these are the *propylæa*, described by CICERO in his letters, and a superb statue of ADRIAN'S favorite Antinous, lacking only the left arm. This is the only life-size statue, and probably therefore the only accurate portrait of this famous type of masculine beauty which has yet been found.

—The *entente cordiale* between Russia and France is making steady progress. Russia is just building a Greek Church in Paris, in the *Rue de la Croix* and *Faubourg du Roule*. This church will be a miniature copy of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, with five small gilded domes.

—It is not often that our bluff sea captains have the accolade bestowed upon their broad shoulders by the hand of foreign royalty, but Capt. THOMAS WALKER, son of Mr. SAMUEL WALKER, of Roxbury, Mass., has been made a Knight of the Tower and the Sword by the Portuguese Government. Capt. WALKER earned this honor by his efficient and humane exertions in saving a part of the company of the Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondiego*, which lately foundered at sea. Few chevaliers of any order ever won their stars in a more noble fashion, and none, we are sure, can wear them more worthily. If Capt. WALKER had cut off forty Paynim heads he would not have proved himself a more truly Christian knight.

—When the first meteor shot across the heavens, a little girl gave it as her deliberate opinion that the people up there thought it was the Fourth of July. They do not seem as yet to have become disabused of that erroneous opinion. Auroral displays and meteoric phenomena seem to be the order of the night through the country. Nearly every morning's mail brings accounts of some new pyrotechnic demonstration in the neighborhood of the planets. It may be that these remarkable rejoicings are occasioned by the advent of a Prince to these shores; in fact, when the people of Nova Scotia see fit to shower the heir of England with grindstones, the heavens may be pardoned for dropping a few specimens from celestial quarries at his feet.

—If any one doubts that muscle commands more admiration from the masses than mind, that individual would have been convinced that he doubted an undisputable truth by a trip to Jones' Wood yesterday afternoon. A complimentary benefit was there given to Sir JOHN HEENAN; and, the famous Hero of Farnborough, "assisted" by several prominent members of the sporting fraternity, appeared in a twenty-four foot ring to give a mimic representation of the "mill" which so lately ground the hearts of two great nations into ecstacies. A greater number went forth to do honor to the swelling muscle of the illustrious Hittite than could be banded together to greet the loftiest effort of thought and oratory. The star of EVERETT himself paled before the red planet of JOHN. When HEENAN stepped upon the platform he was greeted by as loud a shout of acclamation as that which went up to the skies when KOSSUTH rode through the streets of New-York, with Congress and the Press for his sponsors. JOHANNES must have smiled to himself, and said: "It is good for I to be I;" and the general sentiment of the crowd must have echoed: "It is good to be a prize-fighter." When the purse containing some $10,000, more or less, in currency of the realm, was laid clinking in the hand of HEENANUS, it is probable that many an appreciative heart in the crowd swelled with emulation at the sight of what "muscle" had done, and many an arm was from that minute devoted to constant practice with dumb-bells and gloves, that haply some day it too might win these golden tokens of a nation's regard. Without convicting ourselves of any squeamishness in æsthetical matters, we may, perhaps, bruit a query whether such an ovation as was yesterday offered to HEENAN is likely to serve the cause of good morals and good behavior in a very eminent degree?

—People should never rejoice until they are sure they have something solid to rejoice over. When the new Newspaper Express train was detained, the other morning, some of the papers published in provincial villages bordering on the line of the New-York Central Railroad, thought that the enterprise had failed, and indulged in ecstasies which the next morning proved to be premature. It is really a pity that, with the thermometer of their souls marking such an intensity of gratification, they should have been so cruelly undeceived. If the delusion could but have lasted a little longer—if the provincial papers could only have been permanently assured that their big brothers of New-York had indeed "gone under"—what jubilant columns would have smiled in the faces of sympathising readers. What a display of meteoric leaders and pyrotechnic paragraphs would have commemorated the event. In the first moment of their joy, some of the more daring might even have given their readers several fresh items of news, and made permanent arrangements with a proof-reader.

—It is impossible to be more dignified than the *Tribune* is over its publication of Mrs. Gurney's apology. A resolute clergyman caught reading Mrs. APHRA BEHN'S novels could not carry it off more solemnly. Our cotemporary makes a quaint confession, however, between its ill-suppressed glee at having been the first in the field with its two cheap editions of this female ROUSSEAU, and its ill-expressed gloom over the unspeakable wickedness of the author. After loftily abusing the TIMES for its "low instincts," as exhibited in suspecting the *Tribune* of a compromise between conscience and "early sheets," our cotemporary incautiously reveals the secret that the remarkable treatise in question was already on the press in Philadelphia when he stepped in and cleverly did the Quakers out of their copyright. We have since received ocular evidence of the *Tribune's* sagacity in the shape of a neat little pamphlet containing this pure and profitable chapter of private life. An average publisher is no match for a philanthropist, it must be owned; and the neat little pamphlet comes "a day after the fair;" perhaps we ought to say "a day after the *foul*."

—The Count DE PARIS and Duke DE CHARTRES were traveling in Syria at the time of the recent outbreak, and, it is said only saved their lives by rapidly crossing the mountains to Beyrout.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Secretary Floyd's Operations—Fort Snelling—Contracts in Old Iron—Political Affairs.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1860.

Although sincerely attached to the principles of Republican equality, I at the same time cherish a certain degree of respect for station; and in this conservative spirit, I feel bound to give precedence, in this letter, to the distinguished public functionary who was the subject of my last, if indeed the whole epistle is not devoted to the exposition of his official career. In addition to the facts already given, and which furnished your readers a bird's-eye view of that mystery of iniquity, there is another and darker chapter to be related, in connection with Mr. FLOYD's financial operations on the solid metalic basis of cannon and their projectiles. Notwithstanding the numerous cargoes of shot or shells, whose history has been already considered, the exigencies of his native State seem to have made a second demand upon the grateful heart and tender sensibilities of her patriotic son, and a large portion of the appropriation for arming fortifications was again lavished upon the favorite and family spoilsmen of the Virginia Secretary.

The name of GRAHAM, like that of PAUL CLIFFORD, has an "unhappy notoriety," growing out of its intimate and inseparable association with the "Fort Snelling swindle." This man, it will be remembered, was the confidential agent—the financial diplomatist—the "Artful Dodger"—of that moral and ingenious performance, having been imported expressly from Virginia for the purpose of arranging that "fair business transaction." One might suppose that the profits upon that speculation would have satisfied the greed of the most inordinate appetite, but the love of public plunder, like the green-eyed monster, grows with what it feeds on. The Secretary's official days are drawing to a close; the Federal flesh-pots would soon be in the hands of an Egyptian who knew not Joseph; and as Fort Snellings and Willet's Points are not every-day prizes, even in Democratic lotteries, the day of small things must not be despised. The Secretary and his friends have the comprehensive capacities of a steam-engine, which at one moment propels a man-of-war, and at the next sets in motion a pump-handle; so they, with like impartiality, turn from the appropriation of half-a-million to that of a few thousands. Accordingly, a contract for projectiles to the amount of $10,000 is given to the Fort Snelling financier, Dr. GRAHAM. Whether this disciple of ÆSCULAPIUS is in any degree indebted for his good fortune in securing a contract for the manufacture of death-dealing balls to the character of his pills, I cannot undertake to say; but at any rate, he thought fit to turn the job over to a Richmond founder, for the snug little sum of $2,500, of which the Government was robbed, in order to reward a friend of Secretary FLOYD.

But past experience had shown that it might have an ugly look to introduce the name of GRAHAM in the transaction, not yet relieved from the unpleasant odor of its former history, and so a man by the name of ROBERTSON, or ROBINSON, is made the nominal contractor, and the Secretary's old companion and friend is left *dehors* the record. Here, then, is the sum of $2,500, palpably and deliberately taken out of the public Treasury without the shadow of an equivalent, and for no other assignable or conceivable purpose than the reward of a partisan, to whom, in consequence of other suspicious connections, the Secretary was ashamed to give the job directly, and to accomplish which he was compelled to resort to a disgraceful expedient. If the shot or shells could be purchased for $7,500, which was the sum received by the manufacturer, was it honest—was it not dishonest and fraudulent—to give $10,000 for them? Would an honest man, entrusted with the management of public affairs, have gone in such a case to a person wholly ignorant of the art of working, or the trade of dealing in iron, to purchase cannon balls; or would a faithful public officer have listened to a proposition from such a source? From the shameless eminence on which the Secretary has placed himself, he may laugh to scorn the exposure, but he cannot rid himself of the ignominy.

But the end is not yet. There is another contract connected with cold iron, before which the previous achievements of the head of the War Department sink into insignificance, and must pale their ineffectual fires. For many years an army officer has been experimenting upon a new method of casting cannon. The operations have been mostly carried on at Pittsburg, and have been duly chronicled from time to time in the *Post*, the Administration organ in that city. All the experiments have been made at the exclusive expense of the Government, and have probably cost not less than forty or fifty thousand dollars. The results, thus far, as I am informed, are quite contradictory, and by no means satisfactory or conclusive. There may be merit in the invention, which consists in casting cannon hollow, instead of solid, but no gun has yet demonstrated the superiority of the new process over the old one. Two cannon—one cast solid and the other hollow—have been fired alternately the same number of times without bursting. But on the other hand no 42-pounder gun, cast hollow, has shown an endurance equal to that of a gun of the same calibre, cast solid. Yet, for certain reasons, known only to the present Secretary himself, that functionary has arbitrarily ordered that all cannon hereafter made shall be cast hollow; and that 20 per cent., one-fifth of the value of each gun, shall be paid to the patentee for the privilege! Thus, by a mere *sic volo sic jubeo* a cabinet officer abstracts one-fifth of an annual appropriation of the general Government for a specific purpose, and autocratically and defiantly, without law and in spite of law, transfers it to the pockets of a party or personal favorite. If Congress authorizes the purchase of one hundred cannon, the Secretary reduces the number to eighty, by his mere will and caprice, and the Government is made to pay for the hundred. The appropriations this year for arming fortifications is $200,000, and the sum of $40,000, under the order referred to, goes for division among the spoilsmen.

But if the Secretary has any right, *ex-officio*, to trifle or tamper with a law of Congress, to the extent of abstracting 20 per cent. from the national defences, has he not the right to do so to any other extent? If he can give, as a mere gratuity, one contractor 20 per cent. more than cannon may be elsewhere made for, why may he not double the amount? If the only limit to the amount abstracted or diverted from the object designated by Congress is the will of the Secretary, where is the system depredation to end? There ceases to be any check or restraint upon the official, but the measure of his audacity and his lust of spoils. Yet this mode of making cannon has been repudiated by the Navy; and, according to my informant, Capt. DAHLGREN has little if any faith in its safety or success. It is stated, moreover, that every officer of the department of the Army charged with the fabrication and purchase of cannon, with the exception of two or three—and one of these the inventor!—is opposed to the adoption of the new process without further and more conclusive experiments. If, however, the invention were successful, and worthy of adoption, would not reason and propriety suggest that before the parties are paid so extravagantly for their patent, the Government should be reimbursed for the expenditures incurred in perfecting the system? For it must be remembered that the contractor has not only received the forty or fifty thousand dollars expended upon these experiments, but has also made his usual profits on the work.

But I must drop this interesting theme for the present, in order to give a passing notice to other matters. Though I write an "o'er true tale," there is no reason why I should not protract its interest from week to week, like the dealers in pictures. In my next, I will again pay my respects to the distinguished head of the War Department, and will bring out still other illustrations of his able and disinterested administration of its affairs.

I confess that I like to see the triangular fight between the factions opposed to the Republicans maintained with equal vigor and spirit on all sides; and with such feelings, it is not without some degree of sadness, that I contemplate the present position of the secession candidates. They commenced the contest with undisguised contempt for their adversaries of the Rump, and the old gentleman's parties, and it may be, that this circumstance has caused the latter to combine against them. At any rate, the fact cannot be disputed, that BRECKINRIDGE and LANE have been badly worsted in the first round. They are so completely crestfallen that I begin to apprehend their trainers may withdraw them from the ring. But the consolation is, that they have been deserted by the people in consequence of the suspicion which attaches to them of being tinctured with disunionism. This imputation they repel, but so long as they allow such blatant preachers of treason as KEITT, RHETT, ORR, YANCEY, and others, to bear their standards, they must expect to suffer in the eyes of honest patriots.

As to ORR, it is well understood that his late disunion epistle was written in order to put him on a par with KEITT. ORR is a cool-headed, conservative man, and nobody believes in his sincerity when he declares that he would regard the election of LINCOLN as a just ground for Southern secession. He takes care to put in an improbable condition of secession, viz.: if two or three other States, including Georgia, will join South Carolina. The whole story is told in a sentence. Mr. ORR wishes to come to the Senate in the place of the little man, CHESTNUT.

Whatever be the result in North Carolina, CLINGMAN is done for. He has lost the confidence of all parties now, and will be dropped by the "Democracy" as he will be spurned by the Opposition. Poor fellow! He has been very cunning, but has played his cards badly. What is to become of him I know not. His case is desperate. He committed the unpardonable sin when he deserted the Whigs twelve years ago, and from a conservative, almost Anti-Slavery man of the Botts school, plunged into the depth of Calhounism and negroism, in order to get into the Senate.

The *Great Eastern* met with great success at Annapolis; but the Baltimore papers have had little to say about the extreme dissatisfaction, sufferings, curses and complaints of the crowds which visited the ship on Wednesday and Thursday. Hundreds of ladies, and even robust men, fainted from the excessive heat. For hours the crowd was packed and piled upon the lower decks, striving for egress, but never able to learn whether the boat below ready to receive them was bound for Baltimore, Annapolis or elsewhere. The complaint is that there was no order, no spirit of accommodation, no civil answers to be obtained from the officers and crew; and to crown all, nothing to eat or drink could be had, except at famine prices. But on Friday morning, when your correspondent visited the monster of the deep, all was quiet and order, water and provisions abounded, and everybody was pleased. She stood about six miles off from Annapolis and about thirty below Baltimore. OBSERVER.

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the National Teachers' Association.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1860.

The third annual meeting of this Association was formally opened this afternoon at 3 o'clock, in American Hall. A dispatch by telegraph was received by the President from the New-York State Sabbath-school Association, sending friendly greeting, to which the President and Secretary were authorized to respond in fit terms.

The President, J. W. BULKLEY, Esq., of Brooklyn, then gave the opening address, alluding at first to the object of the assembly, which he stated to be to elevate and advance the interest of teaching and promote the cause of popular education in the United States.

The causes which induced the formation of this Association were stated, and some reasons were given to show that it was supplying a want in respect to the educational interests of the country. At the close of the address a beautiful boy came on the platform and presented to Mr. BULKLEY an elegant bouquet from the ladies of Buffalo. The handsome response by the President was greeted with much applause.

A choir of six young ladies from the Public schools then sung an appropriate song.

The President's address was ordered to be referred to a Committee, consisting of Messrs. STONE, of Illinois; CROSBY, of Massachusetts, and WELLS, of Chicago, with reference to being printed.

Prof. PHELPS introduced and moved the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby express our high appreciation of the *American Journal of Education*, as the most complete and comprehensive educational periodical that is published in the English language.

Resolved, That the teachers of the country owe it alike to their own elevation and improvement, and the general advancement of education, to give this journal a most hearty coöperation and support.

Resolved, That we can and will raise a list of one hundred new subscribers at our present meeting.

Messrs. Northrop, of Massachusetts, Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore, Mr. McElligott, of New-York, Messrs. Richards, of Washington, D. C., Wickersham of Pa., Sawyer, of Charleston, S. C., Ansorge, of Massachusetts, Henkle, of Ohio, and Philbrick, of Massachusetts, urged the adoption of the resolutions most earnestly, and they were unanimously adopted.

In the evening a most scholarly address was given by Prof. NORTH, of Hamilton College, the object of which was to show that SHAKESPEARE was a classical scholar, or had at least enjoyed in early life an opportunity for instruction in the Latin and Greek languages. The opponents of classical training, in claiming SHAKESPEARE as one of the untrained, made as great a mistake as Sinbad's crew in mistaking a whale's back for an island. The argument of Prof. NORTH was based on the fact, shown by him, that the social position of the family of SHAKESPEARE was such as would secure to him an opportunity for instruction in Latin and Greek. According to AUBREY, SHAKESPEARE at one period of his life undertook the instruction of youth, and this would imply that he was acquainted with the ancient languages. But the best proof of his classical attainments is found in his choice of subjects for dramatic writing and his manner of treating them. No sketch can do justice to the very ingenious and eloquent address of Prof. NORTH, which was listened to with great interest and greatly applauded.

A poem on "The Gods" was then recited by Mr. CHESTER, of this city, and the exercises of the evening were closed at 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The exercises of the Convention were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. WILBUR of this city. The number of distinguished educators present to-day is very large indeed, and embraces gentlemen from every part of the Union, including a large delegation from the City of Washington, and no less than one hundred and eighty members from Massachusetts. Several communications from gentlemen engaged in education in different parts of the country were read, including one from Kentucky, promising a Kentucky welcome to those who will attend the meeting of Teachers at Bowling Green on the 21st inst. A vote was taken to make an excursion to Niagara Falls at 9 o'clock Saturday morning. Many new members were admitted, and other miscellaneous business was transacted, when the Convention proceeded to discuss the question of "Oral Instruction and the use of Text Books."

Prof. CHARLES ANSORGE, of Boston, said that oral instruction should precede book instruction, and should accompany it for a long time, until a person is capable of instructing himself. Referring to the practice in the German schools, he said they give far more oral instruction than is given in American schools. But the schools of America have a higher destiny than those of Germany. The books for the schools of America should be adapted to the end they have to accomplish. In Germany the people are to be fitted simply to get a living, and pay the taxes. They, therefore, give a great deal of instruction from catechisms and religious works. They have enough of religion theoretically, though they have less of it than we practically. Books should contain hints, and give more questions without answers than they now do.

Mr. STOWITS, of New-York, thought text-books should be only used as guides. Mr. SAWYER, of Charleston, S. C., thought the tendency of the best teachers, such as have the most power to make the subjects clear, is to talk too much. The teacher must be thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject to be taught so as to be able to illustrate it in all its aspects. To create mental muscle there must be difficulty. Struggle, progress, cramming, to any extent, does not give mental discipline.

Mr. STONE, of Woburn, Mass., said the amount of knowledge stored in the mind is not the test of the good teacher. It is as absurd to suppose that education is accomplished by storing the mind with knowledge, as to believe that physical education consists in storing the body with food. It is important that pupils should be trained to hear well; for it is often important to quote correctly, but we must not stop there. The great work of teaching should be to train pupils to think and to express thought.

Mr. GREENLEAF, of Brooklyn, said he at first confined his teaching to what he found in books; he then threw books aside and used none; now he had returned and taken books, and at the same time he looked over and beyond the book to the subject.

Mr. NORTHROP, of Mass., wanted to emphasize the idea that books should contain many questions not answered in the books themselves, and then the teacher should ask many questions beside those in the book. The great art of teaching is to know how to ask questions properly. One fact which the child discovers for himself is worth a thousand which you tell him. To be able to put questions properly, the teacher must be able to teach orally.

Mr. MARVIN, of Ohio, thought the relation of the pupil to his scholars was like that of the ball upon the Leyden jar to the object presented to it. The nearer the object is brought to the ball the smaller is the spark. So the younger the child is the more of illustration must be given by the teacher, orally.

Mr. WEBSTER, of Rochester, gave many amusing illustrations to show the importance of leading pupils to think. He knew a professor who is a walking encyclopedia in science, but who never gives his students any opportunity to ask questions, but when they take their places before him they are like leather wine skins, all lank and loose, into which the wine is poured. They receive instruction in no other way. On the other hand, he knew a lady who told her pupils who came to her for explanation of a point that they had studied two or three days, they must go to their seats and study it more. They did go, but they said, "She does not understand the matter herself." The way to explain to a boy what is meant by a switch on a railway, is to take him to a railway and show him the switch. But there is danger of trying to simplify and explain too much. A boy who had seen the domes of some vast engine houses, said to his father, "The sky is the dome of out-doors.' "Yes," was the reply, "it is." Then the boy asked his mother, "If the sky is the dome of out-doors, how does the rain get through?" "They have made gimlet-holes for it," was the reply. That was going too far in endeavoring to explain.

Dr. MCJILTON spoke at length on the importance of clearness of definitions. A boy was brought to him one day for examination. On asking him the meaning of the word "bent," he promptly answered, "It means flexure or inclination." When asked the meaning of "flexure" he could not answer, nor tell what inclination meant, and finally confessed that he did not know the meaning of the word "bent," though he had given the precise words of the book. The book often befogs the mind more than it aids it.

The next exercise was an address of great interest by Mr. EDWARDS, of the Normal School of Missouri, on *Our Educational Ancestry*. A very full—rather too minute—analysis was made of all the systems of instruction from the time of the Patriarchs to the present time, showing a vast amount of research. The subject, as the lecturer himself said, was well fitted to impress his own insignificance on every teacher; but every one is in the glorious line of succession, and is bound to transmit, unimpaired, the inheritance he enjoys. The memory of the great and good is the noblest inheritance that has come to us. Let fortune take away all outward prosperity—our lands, our railways and our shipping; let her take from us even the institutions that have protected our infancy and nourished our manhood, but let her not rob us of that which underlies our institutions, and is of more value than all our wealth, that which pervades our being, and is the better part of our life—the memory, the grateful memory of the good and great of bygone times.

In the afternoon the first matter occupying the attention was a couple of resolutions offered by Mr. LEWIS, of Missouri, affirming the nationality of the plans and purposes of the Association; and, after a half hour spent in considering what to do with them, the mover had leave to withdraw them. The subject of "Adult Education" next came up in regular order. Mr. SHELDON, of Massachusetts, first presented his views in favor of evening schools, and requested those who had had experience in such schools to give the results of their experience.

Prof. THOMPSON, of New-York, referred to what he had seen at some visits to the evening schools of New-York. He had seen females there nearly sixty years of age in such schools, whose desire was to learn to read and then to write. They are made free not only as to instruction, but as to books.

Gen. H. K. OLIVER related something of the results in the city of Lawrence, which might be called the City of Misfortunes, which had seen a depression in the times of panic in business a few years ago, so great that property worth seven millions fell in value to less than a million and a half; a city which had been desolated by fire, and which experienced a hideous calamity during the last Winter, equaled only by the greatness of the charity that flew to her relief. They formed a corps of teachers, the greater part of whom were of the better sex, to the number of twenty five. The classes formed in the schools were from fifteen to sixty years of age, composed of those who could not read and write, or at most to write only their names, which acquirement they had gained for the purpose of being able to vote. The success of the school was of the most gratifying character. Gen. OLIVER closed by urging most earnestly on all who had any heart, any pity for those whose condition in life has been cast lower than their own, to forget themselves and labor with energy and zeal for those who are striving to come up to a higher place. Nothing can be named in which one can perform a higher service for man or for Him who gave his life for the poor and the lowly. The destinies of this Republic, its power among the nations, its power to civilize and Christianize, depend upon the education of the people, whether from the pulpit, the Press, or the school-room. Let such schools as shall educate the ignorant adult population of the country be established where they do not now exist, and let them be sustained as they have been in Lawrence, where everything is free, and the most satisfactory results will be sure to follow.

Mr. WELLS, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chicago, was next introduced as the lecturer of the afternoon. His subject was "The Philosophy of Education." The first and most important thing to be secured is *attention*. Every true teacher must possess the power of securing attention. In all his efforts he learns that his success in securing attention is the true test of his power. The importance of good habits was next dwelt upon. When a pupil has acquired a bad habit in speaking or reading, the correction of that habit is next to impossible. The law of habit makes frequent reviews of lessons important. As Dr. DEWEY has said, it should be a principle to "learn less and know more." Method is of the utmost importance. Some teachers have none, and they fix the length of time for a lesson to suit their convenience, and not according to what they have ascertained to be a suitable period of time. Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia, by an actual and careful observation of the length of time which the attention of a class could be held, fixed the time for a recitation at forty-five minutes, as the longest which it was safe to employ.

At the close of Mr. WELLS' address Prof. PHELPS, of New-Jersey, with a few appropriate remarks, offered a series of resolutions with reference to the decease of the late PAUL FARNUM, of Beverly, New-Jersey, which were seconded most happily by Gen. OLIVER, of Lawrence, who was followed by Rev. Mr. NORTHROP, both of whom referred with honest pride to many cases of liberality in the cause of education by gentlemen of wealth. Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, of Buffalo, in this connection, referred to the fact that a gentleman in this city had donated a sum amounting to about $20,000 for a Normal School. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Committee on nominations reported the following list, which was adopted:

For President—Jno. D. Philbrick, Boston, Mass.

For Vice-Presidents—Wm. Roberts, Philadelphia, Penn.; Geo. F. Phelps, New-Haven, Conn.; Isaac Stone, Ottawa, Ill.; C. S. Pennell, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Allen, Madison, Wis.; J. N. M'Jilton, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. F. Phelps, Trenton, N. J.; C. C. Nestlerode, Tipton, Iowa; R. McMillan, Salem, Ohio; James G. Elliott, Faison's, N. C.; Z. Richards, Washington, D. C.; Charles Ansorge, Dorchester, Mass.

For Secretary—James Cruikshank, Albany, N. Y.

For Treasurer—O. C. Wight, Washington, D. C.

For Counselors.—Wm. H. Wells, Chicago, Ill.; Wm. E. Sheldon, West Newton, Mass.; C. H. Gildersleeve, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. D. Henkle, Lebanon, Ohio; Edward J. Brodie, Philadelphia, Pa.; F. A. Sawyer, Charleston, S. C.; David N. Camp, New-Britain, Conn.; J. Escobar, Chihuahua, Mexico; Richard Edwards, St. Louis, Mo.; D. McNeil Turner, Tallahassee, Fla.; T. C. Taylor, Wilmington, Del.; J. C. Pelton, San Francisco, Cal.; Sylvester Scott, Alexandria, Va.; D. Franklin Wells, Iowa City, Iowa; S. H. Wiley, Salisbury, N. C.

BUFFALO, Friday, August 10, 1860.

The meeting of the Association was held last evening, at the North Church, (Presbyterian,) which had kindly been tendered to the Association by the Trustees.

After a little regular business, and the appointment of a Committee to consider and report upon the subject of warming and ventilating public buildings, Prof. YOUMANS, of New-York, was introduced as the lecturer. His subject was "The Study of Matter and the Progress of Man." A comparison was instituted between the ancients and the moderns, as to their methods of investigating and explaining all the phenomena of nature. Their philosophers first obtained many of their ideas from the poets; and in their view the mind should first settle the principles on which the laws of nature should rest; and then they endeavored to account for the facts existing by the application of their theory. The moderns, on the contrary, go out and study nature, and then generalize from the facts observed. Many striking cases were cited to show the different methods of reasoning, and how far from the truth the ancients were in accounting for the phenomena they witnessed. If the question is asked why the ancients failed to interpret nature correctly, the answer is not that they were wanting in intellect or capacity, but it was simply because they did not investigate in the right way.

The vast progress which has been made in science since the adoption of the Baconian philosophy, was forcibly presented and illustrated by references to electricity, the application of steam, and the method of treating diseases. The address occupied an hour and a half, and was listened to with great interest and satisfaction.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. A. T. CHESTER, of this city.

Invitations were received from several places, to hold the next meeting at those places next year. After some pertinent remarks respecting the illiberality of railroad corporations to Educational Conventions, the matter was referred to the Board of Directors.

A paper on the importance of the Phonetic alphabet and method of teaching young children to read was read by Mr. RICHARDS, of Washington, D. C., after which the topic of the address was discussed by several gentlemen, most of whom considered the matter one of importance.

Mr. J. KENNLAND, of Roxbury, Mass., then gave a practical address on "The Teacher and his Work." Among some of the traits which it was stated that a teacher should possess, in order to succeed, was an ability to gain the affection of his pupils, governing mainly by the law of love, and to lead pupils to think for themselves. The teacher should especially endeavor to improve himself, both as to his power to instruct and in his spirit and purpose in life.

In the afternoon the most important matter brought before the Association, was a paper on "School Reports and School Statistics," prepared by Mr S. C. PENNELL, of St. Louis, and read by Mr. STONE, of Illinois. This was followed by a discussion by several gentlemen, favoring generally a careful record of progress on the part of the pupils, deportment, and other matters which may be of importance to refer to in the future.

Dr. J. W. HOYT, Secretary of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, was introduced as the lecturer, whose subject was, "Special Educational Needs of the American People." He first took a general view of the characteristics of our country, its physical features, the character of the people, our Government, and the relation we sustain to other countries. Some of the educational needs common to all were then presented. These are physical, intellectual and moral. The character of our people being cosmopolitan, they being composed of a mixture of all nations, is a significant fact; and in view of the unparalleled energy and activity manifested, our Government could scarcely be any other than a democratic Republic. In no other country is the inventive genus of the people so great. Our relation to other nations, which compared with us are so much in darkness, indicates to us that our American civilization is yet to extend itself till its influence pervades the world. It is a kind of Pisgah from whose top the strong-visioned philanthropist may descry the glorious future. Our people must be made acquainted with nature in all its departments; they must have a better acquaintance with the objects of our government. Nature and the influences of social life are the instrumentalities that are to work out our destiny in connection with the direct instrumentalities of the Church, the Press, and schools of every grade.

In the evening a spirited discussion was had on the subject of physical education, in which Messrs. GROSVENOR, of Dorchester, Mass., RICHARDS, of Washington, D. C., and Gen. H. K. OLIVER, of Lawrence, Mass., participated. The latter gentleman spoke of the experience he had had in his own school in Salem many years since, when he did not think it beneath his dignity to go out and participate with his pupils in their sports, and guide them in them. The teacher who is worthy to be one loses nothing by so doing. As a father, as well as an educator, he believed it to be his duty to teach his children to swim, and his own daughters had been taught by himself, so that they could swim like ducks. He would never give his vote for any person, male or female, for a teacher, who could not sing. At this point it should be stated that the exercises of the Association were enlivened, during the day and evening, by songs from Mr. J. G. CLARKE, of Syracuse, by the Twilight Serenaders, and by music upon the piano, by Prof. BAKER.

At a little after 9 o'clock, Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, of Maryland, was introduced as the lecturer of the evening, who spoke of the importance of the teacher's calling in a national point of view. The necessity of intelligence for the continuance of our Republican Government was set forth earnestly. Every man in a State is a sovereign, as each State is sovereign. The man who is properly educated is prepared to discharge his duty both to the State and the General Government. The duty of the National Teachers' Association is to arrange into a system the labor of education and excite the interest of the people of the country and the General Government itself in its behalf. The lecturer stated that he had urged the considerations of the address, because we are apparently on the verge of a national crisis, and the result may test the question whether this free Government is to be a failure. The experience of past years, in the encouragement of sectional jealousies, is full of the most fearful premonitions of future evil. Had our statesmen suitably encouraged the school-masters of the country and properly instructed them, there would be nothing to be feared from sectional feelings, and the mental and moral power of the people, as well as the physical would be sufficient for any emergency. No properly-educated people can possibly tolerate the idea of its own destruction; the people would be united, and no question would be permitted to override its prosperity. Nothing but fanaticism is employing thousands in their opposition to each other. The nature of our Government and the duties of its citizens were dwelt upon at length. The study of the genius and character of our Government is yet to be taught in our schools. Our youth are not generally taught in this respect. The true patriot can never be a fanatic nor a sectionalist of any kind. The educators of the Past have failed in duty, or the word "disunion" would never have been heard.

The Fourth of July has been the principal occasion for inculcating patriotism, and even that day has generally been perverted to inculcate more of fanaticism and sectionalism than patriotism. A man may aspire to reach the Presidency even if it be through blood and desolation, and the wonder and the wrong appear in the fact that such an attempt can be made and that the people can lend themselves to aid such an attempt.

We can scarcely estimate the result of the present crisis which is to be decided within the next ten years, in all probability. It is possible that the teachers of the country can decide that question. If the teacher molds the minds of the pupils, how much depends on the manner in which the teachers of the present generation influence the minds of their pupils.

After the close of Dr. MCJILTON's address, reports of the progress of education from several States were called for, and although the hour was very late, the reports were listened to with great interest.

During the day a large number of teachers made a visit to Niagara Falls, tickets having been procured at a reduced rate so as to enable any member of the Convention to visit the Falls either Friday or Saturday. The greater part were expecting to go Saturday. To those who went Friday, the visit was exceedingly gratifying.

The meeting at Buffalo has been an exceedingly interesting one, and the hospitality of the Buffalonians, so cheerfully extended, will ever remain in the grateful recollection of the large number of hard-working teachers, who were permitted to enjoy it.

Commencement at Middlebury College.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

The sixtieth anniversary exercises of "Old Middlebury" have just concluded; and, in spite of the intense heat, the attendance has been large.

The address, on Tuesday forenoon, before the Literary Societies, by J. W. FOWLER, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, was more than a success. His subject was "Oratory," analytically and practically, as seen in the four American orators, OTIS, HENRY, CLAY and WEBSTER.

The address before the Religious Societies, on Tuesday afternoon, by Rev. HENRY WILKES, D. D., of Canada, was an able performance.

The prize speaking on Tuesday evening was hardly so good as usual. The Freshmen were unfortunate in their selections, such pieces as the "Raven," "Ancient Mariner," or the "Bells," are unsuited to such occasions. The prizes were awarded to Messrs. Young and Pierce, of the Junior Class; Converse and Eaton, of the Sophomore; and Lobin and Stuydevant, of the Freshman.

Commencement day was excessively warm. Among the dignitaries present we observed His Excellency Gov. Hall, Hon. John M. Parker of New-York, Hon. William Slade of Ohio, Dr. Post of St. Louis, Joshua Bates, Esq., of Boston, Hon. George W. Grandey, Hon. Daniel Roberts and Hon. J. W. Stewart of Vermont.

Among the performances of the graduating class the philosophical oration, "On personal Identity," by A. L. MAN of California, the historical oration, by J. K. WILLIAMS of Charlotte, on the "Power of Forms," and the Valedictory, by R. HARRIS, Jr., of West Brattleboro, were particularly creditable.

The Master's oration, on "Practical Patriotism," was given by HENRY E. MINER of Manchester.

The degree of A. B. was conferred on the graduates, numbering twenty, and that of A. M. on eight of the class of 1857.

The Associated Alumni on Thursday were addressed by Hon. E. J. PHELPS, of Burlington, of the class of 1840. He discussed American society in an entertaining and instructive style. The poem, by LYMAN WALKER, Esq., of Manchester, N. H., of the class of 1858, on "Courage," was well received.

The closing festivity (Commencement Ball) on Thursday evening was well attended and universally satisfactory. It will be safe to say of the Vermont girls as was said of the Strawberry. It is doubtless *possible* for Providence to make a better berry. He certainly never has. IRWIN.

Dreadful Conflagration.

SALISBURY, MD., IN RUINS—SIXTY HOUSES CONSUMED.

An extra edition of the Salisbury (Md.,) *Sentinel*, issued on Saturday, gives the following particulars of the recent devastating conflagration in that place:

"On Thursday morning last, between 3 and 4 o'clock, our citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the startling and alarming cry of fire! It was some time subsequently to the first alarm ere the inhabitants generally were awakened, it being that period of time for sleep when persons generally slumber most soundly. In consequence, the fire had made considerable progress before much effort could be made for its extinguishment; but after assembling in full force, and putting forth the utmost exertions of which they were capable with the restricted facilities for its suppression at their command, the raging element speedily and rapidly extended from the building in which it originated to those adjacent, and from thence to others more remote, until nearly 60 tenements were consumed, covering an area of some 2½ acres, and involving a loss in personal and real estate of some $200,000. By this dreadful calamity a large portion of the business part of our town is destroyed, and a number of our most worthy citizens deprived of shelter and support.

The desolation is complete, naught remaining but the denuded chimneys of the consumed buildings, except in one solitary instance, that of the Protestant Episcopal Church; its walls, which are brick, are still standing.

This calamity doubtless will excite the sympathy and condolence of the citizens of adjacent towns and cities, eliciting some substantial manifestation of their benevolence. Many of the sufferers have lost in the destruction of their property their entire dependence, and without foreign aid it will be almost impossible for them to replace their lost possessions. The citizens of Salisbury, whose property escaped the ravages of the devouring element, promptly extended their hospitality to the homeless sufferers, and all they can do further for their relief will most certainly be done by them. But so large a proportion of the community are sufferers that it cannot be expected that much home assistance can be extended.

There is one feature at least in this calamity which imperiously demands sincere gratitude and thankfulness, and that is the wonderful preservation of human life. No life was lost and no one seriously injured, although those who were laboring to extinguish the fire and save property were surrounded by the devouring flames and exposed to falling, burning fragments.

A meeting of the citizens of the town has been called to make arrangements for investigating the origin of the conflagration and for relieving the sufferers.

THE LAST SLAVER.—The correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from Key West on the 2d, says:

"In my last, I mentioned that the brig found deserted by the *Crusader* had just landed her slaves off Anguilla, in Spanish coasters, and was taken by a prize crew, who found the breakfast ready cooked on board the brig, fearing that the transfer and leaving were done in a hurry. The brig arrived here, hauled into the naval wharf, cleaned and hauled out on the 30th, to allow the *Crusader* a berth for her coaling. On opening the fore hatch, one of the men discovered a wooly head, and thinking it was some one of the negro stewards from the *Crusader*, stowed away in order to go North, he hailed him as such, but no response, and it proved to be a boy, one of the original cargo. He made signs that there were two others, and on examination there they were, stowed away in the fore-peak, a spot dark as Erebus. In the hurry of leaving, these three were overlooked, and finding bread below they kept quiet, and it is scarcely probable that they even knew of their capture or cared about it. The brig was captured on the 22d, and on the 30th they were discovered, during which time it is supposed they were in want of water. In consequence of the absence, during the summer, of the Judge, and in order that the brig may run no risk during the hurricane season or other injury, Capt. MAFFIT has ordered her to New-York, for the purpose of condemnation, she having been found derelict, and subsequently with African slaves on board. She proves to be the *W. R. Kibby*, of Boston. I learn from Havana that the Captain of the *Kibby* discovered his loss of the slaves on his landing his cargo, and sent a drogher to bring them off, the sails, &c., and then to fire the brig, but on her arrival she discovered the vessel in charge of the *Crusader*. She sailed around the vessels and returned. This agrees with the statement of the prize officer, that a Spanish schooner sailed around the *Kibby* shortly after her capture. It is quite probable that other vessels will be made prizes of and brought in here, as the order for Boston has been countermanded in part.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.—On Wednesday afternoon, 1st inst., the steamer *Adriatic* passed the *Fulton*, from New-York, off the Bill of Portland, bound in.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

This standard and comprehensive sheet, containing ample details of news to the latest moment, from all parts of the world, is issued THIS MORNING from the office of this paper.

The following is an abstract of its leading contents:

LITERARY.—The Game of Life, a new and beautiful Poem, by ELIZA COOK. The Ardisons, a powerful sketch of Sardinian manners—French vineyards, observations on the manufacture of champagne—Memorials of THOMAS HOOD, with anecdotes and specimens of the poet's humor—Miscellaneous articles.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Peace Letter of NAPOLEON III. The victories and progress of GARIBALDI in Sicily. Revolutionary movements in Naples and Rome. The Syrian massacres. Amusing and instructive letter of our London correspondent. General Intelligence.

FROM THE ISTHMUS AND THE PACIFIC.—Letters from our correspondents at Panama and San Francisco.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON.—From our correspondent at the National Capital.

PERSONAL.—Items of personal news.

POLITICAL.—Documents and Facts of the Actual Campaign.

RELIGIOUS.—Movements of the Ecclesiastical World

SCIENTIFIC.—Notices of the Recent Splendid Meteoric Displays.

EDITORIALS.—Articles on Current Topics.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Visit of the President to the *Great Eastern*. The last of the Atlantic Cable. Negro Insurrection on a Guano Island. A Bold Conspiracy. The Excitement in Texas. The Papal Army. The Population of China, &c.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE.—Movements of the Contending Factions.

NEW-YORK CITY.—The Great HEENAN Festival at Jones' Wood. The Yonkers Camp Meeting. Casualties at the Seaside. Items.

Single copies, in wrappers, may be had at the counter. Price four cents.

English Watches.
THE CELEBRATED LONDON WATCHES.
I. & M. LEVITT and MORRIS TOBIAS.
Chronometer Makers to the Royal Navy.
FOR SALE BY
J. H. BRADBURY, No. 19 Maiden-lane,
SOLE IMPORTER.
BEST WATCHES IN THE WORLD.
MOST DURABLE AND ACCURATE TIME-KEEPERS.
Each watch is accompanied with a certificate countersigned by J. H. Bradbury. A large assortment of English GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description always on hand.

Gas Fixtures.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Corner of Prince-st.,
in addition to their large stock of rich goods, offer for sale a large assortment of Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures of every description, and of the newest styles,—both foreign and domestic manufacture.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1860.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is, without doubt, the best tonic Cordial in the world. To those who are suffering from General Debility we would recommend its use, for while it is pleasant to the taste, it is strengthening to the system, and will at once tend to remove all impurities of the Blood, and eradicate all traces of disease. It can be taken by the weakest stomach, while those in good health will at once feel its exhilarating power. We are confident that after using one bottle of this Cordial none will be for a day without it. Dépôt, No. 444 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists.

Fire at Richmond, Va.—Richmond, Va., Aug. 6th, 1860.—Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: Allow us to add our testimony to the safety of Herring's Patent Fire Proof Safes. At the fire on the morning of the 4th, in which our Factory and Foundry, with contents were a total loss, thanks to a "Herring's Safe," our books came out as good as new, although the safe was subject to a red heat. Respectfully yours,
LOWNES & COOK.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes—the most reliable and perfect protection from fire now known, can be purchased only of
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye—the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hypophosphites.—Dr. CHURCHILL'S SPECIFIC REMEDY for Consumption, Debility, Dyspepsia, &c., &c. Treatise and Circulars gratis. Sold at $1 and $2 per bottle by all respectable druggists, and at the sole General Dépôt, by J. WINCHESTER,
No. 43 John-st., New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cents, Black or Brown; best in use. Dépôt, No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all drug and patent medicine stores. Inimitable hair-cutting No. 1 Barclay-st. Infallible Onguent.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES.
THE BEST IN USE FOR FAMILY SEWING.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

$1,000 Reward is Offered to any Person who will show that a Herring's Patent Safe has ever failed to preserve its contents in any accidental fire.

DIED.

RILEY.—In this City, on Monday morning, Aug. 13, at his residence, No. 256 West 22d-st., ASHER RILEY, in his 66th year.

Notice of his funeral will be given on another day.

DEMPSEY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, THOMAS DEMPSEY, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 147 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BATZ.—At Long Branch, on Sunday, Aug. 12, suddenly, GUSTAVUS A. BATZ, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place, from his late residence, Nos. 145 and 147 Bowery, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PETERS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, Mrs. MARY PETERS, relict of the late John Peters, in her 64th year.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, instead of Tuesday, as noticed in yesterday's papers. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3½ P. M., from her late residence, No. 163 Washington st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

RUSHER.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 12, of cholera infantum, MARY ADA, daughter of Chas. J. and Christiana Rusher, aged 7 months and 11 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 8 Boerum-place, this day, (Tuesday,) the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 13, HARRY FORD ALLEN, youngest son of Abram and Catharine Allen, aged 3 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his parents, No. 233 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) Aug. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HERON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 11, MARGARET MILLER, after a long and protracted illness, daughter of James Heron, deceased.

Her friends, and those of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Heron, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, from the residence of the latter, No. 322 Henry st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

DUMMER.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday morning, Aug. 11, in the 32d year of his age, EDWARD OSBORNE DUMMER, M. D.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

STORRS.—At Hudson City, N. J., on Monday morning, Aug. 13, after a lingering illness, GEORGE LUTHER, youngest son of Susannah Storrs, aged 25 years and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Isaac E. Bogart, Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

☞ California papers please copy.

DYE.—On Saturday, Aug. 11, of consumption, LAVINUS CLARKSON DYE, son of Clarkson and Margaret Dye, aged 25 years, 7 months and 23 days.

His remains were interred at Greenwood.

DUSENBURY.—On Thursday, Aug. 9, EUGENE, infant son of W. F. and S. A. Dusenbury, aged 1 month.

ODELL.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, Aug. 9, ISAAC ODELL, in the 83d year of his age.

MARSHALL.—At Poughkeepsie, on Sunday evening, Aug. 12, at his residence, GEO. C. MARSHALL, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

STOTT.—At Southampton, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 11, of hereditary consumption, ANNA M. STOTT, aged 27 years.

Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

JOHNSON.—At Somerville, N. J., after a short illness, Miss MARGARET, daughter of Jeremiah W. and Ann Johnson, in the 44th year of her age.

Further particulars of the funeral to-morrow, (Wednesday.)

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class No. 383, *Aug.* 13, 1860.
29, 24, 16, 60, 9, 23, 74, 41, 66, 52, 6, 36, 12, 34, 58.
Class No. 384, *Aug.* 13, 1860.
14, 5, 67, 71, 36, 64, 73, 33, 59, 61, 11, 57, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Aug. 13, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS INHALED, its healing balsamic odors are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflammation.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN UPON SUGAR, it forms an unequaled soothing and healing syrup for coughs and all throat diseases.
WHEN OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED, its magnetic or concentrated curative powers render it a most speedy and efficient
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky—does not discolor.
Fifty cents a bottle, at No. 442 Broadway, New-York, and by all druggists.

J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of iron and sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food,
THEY REVITALIZE AND PURIFY THE BLOOD,
THEY IMPART ENERGY TO THE NERVOUS SYSTEM,
THEY INVIGORATE THE LIVER,
THEY STRENGTHEN THE DIGESTION,
THEY REGULATE THE SECRETIONS OF THE BODY,
AND ARE A SPECIFIC FOR ALL FEMALE WEAKNESSES.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
At No. 442 Broadway, New-York,
and all Druggists.

ESTABLISHED SIXTY YEARS.
MEEKS' CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
333 AND 335 FOURTH-ST., N. W. COR. BROADWAY.
Superior Parlor, Library, Dining and Bed-room Furniture of every style, from the plain and substantial to the elegant and expensive, at reasonable prices.
Interior Decorations, Pier Mantel Glasses, &c.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

HEAT OVER 500 DEGREES
Will be successfully resisted by one of our IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES, now admitted to be the best safe made in New-York. They will endure one-third more heat than any other safe. Our BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES are without a rival. Call and see, when the above will be satisfactorily proved.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st.

STONE PRESERVE JARS.
Green's English Patent self-sealing, without wax or rubber. The most durable and perfect article in use.
For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!
To all suffering from consumption, incipient or confirmed, or from debility of any kind, or from mental or nervous prostration brought on by any cause, or from scrofulous complaints, or from diseases of the kidneys, and to ladies suffering any of the many distressing complaints to which their sex are liable, and which engender consumption, the Blood Food is offered as a certain and reliable remedy. Differing in every particular from the patent medicines of the day, it is a chemical combination of iron, sulphur and phosphorous, of very great worth, and many hundreds bear glad and grateful testimony to the benefits it has conferred on them.
CHURCH & DUPONT, Sole Proprietors,
No. 409 Broadway.

$40 PARKER'S SEWING MACHINES. $40
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.
Under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c.
Office—VERNON & CO., No. 469 Broadway.
Agents wanted everywhere.

ELECTRIC WEATHER INDICATORS.
Manufactured by LEE & CO., Newark, N. J.
Samples mailed free, on receipt of 50 cents.

PHYSICIANS ARE GENERALLY LOTH to speak a word in praise of what are called "Patent Medicines." Indeed, it is an article in the code of medical ethics, that a physician who sanctions the use of such remedies cannot be considered a member of the National Association. But there are exceptions to the most stringent rules, and many of the disciples of Esculapius have actually been compelled, by the force of facts, to recommend Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, for those diseases which are only prevalent during the Summer and Fall. They have ascertained that there are no remedies in the pharmacopia which can compare with this wonderful compound for the derangement of the system. Thousands of families residing along the low grounds of the western and southern rivers, are now convinced that they have found a medicine peculiarly adapted to their ailments, while in other portions of the country, during the Summer months, the demand for the article is equally large.
Sold by druggists and dealers generally.

IT ACTS ONLY ON THE ROOTS OF THE Beard, and does not stain or injure the skin; it will force the beard to grow on the smoothest face in a few weeks; it has been established since 1852, and during that time has given entire satisfaction to all who have used it. The name of this article is GRAHAM'S ONGUENT; it is sold by nearly all dealers. Price $1.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and repairs from Monday, Aug. 20, to Saturday, Sept 1, inclusive. By order.
JOS. H. LECOUR, Recording Secretary.
CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, and No. 49 Liberty-st.

FRENCH'S CONICAL WASHING MACHINE—UNEQUALED AND INDISPENSABLE—Price only $10. Dépôt No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. Agents wanted in all parts of the United States. *Send for a Circular*. Address Box No. [illegible] Post-office, New-York City. P. & R. FRENCH.

The Meteoric Displays.

TARRYTOWN, Friday, Aug. 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A remarkable meteor passed over here last night at 9.37. Its course was from N. E. to S. W., at an elevation of about 45°, and its size was apparently that of a ball shot from a Roman candle. At the zenith it exploded and vanished in a shower of silver rain. The time of motion was about 30 sec. As it passed, objects were illuminated by that peculiar violet light produced by a vivid flash of lightning. Several beside myself saw this, at the same time and place. H. McK.

THE SHOOTING STARS OF AUGUST 9 AND 10.

"Yale" writes to the New-Haven *Palladium* as follows on the morning of the 10th:

"Observations made here last night show that the annual meteoric display of August has not failed this year. Between 10 P. M. (9th) and 3 A. M. (10th) *five hundred and sixty-five* different shooting stars were seen by a corps of observers stationed on the top of a high building in this city. Most of the meteors moved in paths which, if traced back, would intersect in the constellation Perseus. Many of them were more brilliant than stars of the first magnitude, and left sparkling trains. After 11 o'clock the light of the moon interfered with the observations, and doubtless rendered invisible many of the smaller meteors. The Aurora Borealis was visible during the night, and occasionally presented groups of bright streamers, some of them reaching to an altitude of full forty degrees. The night of Wednesday, Aug. 8, was rainy and cloudy.

A Man Kills His Wife and Attempts to Kill his Son.

Our citizens, says the *Jacksonville (Ill.) Journal*, of the 8th inst., were startled last Monday morning, by the report of a double murder, committed some five miles southwest of town. A number of persons immediately repaired to the spot, when the following facts were disclosed. The deed was committed in the house-yard of Mr. MEGGINSON, a farmer who lives between this town and Lynnville. Mrs. MEGGINSON was waked from her sleep about 1 o'clock on Monday morning, by the cry of "Murder, murder!" She immediately sprung to her window, and looking out saw in the yard, and about thirty feet from the house, a man stamping the head of a woman with his heels. Mr. MEGGINSON and his son ran out, and on approaching the man he ran into a patch of corn. They began to turn their attention to the woman, when he came out of the corn again, and armed with a large club with which he seemed about to assail them. On this Mr. MEGGINSON urged his dog upon the fellow, and the dog having laid hold of his leg, gave Mr. MEGGINSON an opportunity of hitting him across the back of the head and felling him to the ground. The son now held him till the father procured a rope with which he was effectually tied. Having thus disposed of him, they took the woman up and carried her into the house, supposing her to be badly injured but still alive. On striking a light, she was found to be dead. Her eyes were protruding from their sockets, her cheeks were cut open and her jaws broken, her tongue hanging nerveless from her mouth, presenting a most appalling spectacle. To make the tragedy still more dreadful, a little boy was found in the yard, about four years old, his face dreadfully mangled with blows from the same instrument which had killed his mother. He was taken into the house, and although perfectly insensible, he may possibly recover from the shock and live. The murder was perpetrated with a thin oak clapboard. The wretch struck the woman with the sharp edge of it, every blow sinking into her flesh to the bone. The board was brought to town, and left in Mr. C. DALTON's office. It bears abundant evidence of the diabolical use to which it was put. It was stained with blood. It appears, from papers found on the person of the murderer, that his name is MICHAEL REDMAN, an Irishman by birth. He was seen in Lynnville on Sunday last, where, with his wife and child, he begged some food, with which certain persons there amply provided him. He left Lynnville, as he said, to go to JACOB STRAWN's, he having worked for Mr. STRAWN some ten years ago. The murder was committed some few miles West of STRAWN's. As the house of Mr. MEGGINSON is some distance from the road, it is thought that the crime was committed in his yard in the expectation of throwing suspicion upon him, or at least veiling it in impenetrable mystery. The man acknowledged that he committed the murder, and says that he intended to kill them both. He says "she was not very smart, and was in his way." Mr. MEGGINSON says that there was no smell of liquor upon him, and that an empty bottle which was found in his carpet bag "had no smell of whisky about it." The wretch does not seem to be crazy at all. The deed was seemingly prompted by a desire to rid himself of the burden of supporting his wife and child. There was some talk upon the streets of lynching him upon the spot, and some suggested even after he was put in jail that he should be taken out and hung; happily, better counsels prevailed, and he will have to suffer the penalty of the law.

PRIZE FIGHT NEAR LOUISVILLE, KY.—CARNEY and MADDEN, two bruisers belonging to Louisville, went down the river with three steamboat loads of friends, on Tuesday last, to have a prize fight at Twelve-mile Island. The *Democrat* says: "About 10½ o'clock CARNEY entered the ring, where he remained several minutes, MADDEN not appearing. He then left the ring, and about noon again entered it, when MADDEN followed. They took their corners, but soon changed, when the friends of MADDEN began shooting right and left. One ball struck near CARNEY, when he left the ring and made for his boat, the crowd running in all directions. In the general *feu de joie*, six persons, we understand, were wounded, and two or three were cut with knives. Once on board, negotiations were begun to have the fight recommence, but unavailingly, and the boats turned towards home, a part of the crowd angry, turbulent and dangerous. The three boats landed near the foot of Fifth-street, an immense crowd being assembled on the levee to witness the return of the victor. The passengers rushed ashore, and all at once pistol shots were heard, and JAMES WALSH fell pierced with five bullet or shot wounds, and instantly expired. In the excitement it was not known at first who the assassin was, those in the vicinity scattering to escape any random shots. But subsequent testimony disclosed that when WALSH had fallen, PETE MCGUIRE and JOHN BOHAN brutally kicked the bleeding body. Officer BLIGH came and at once arrested BOHAN. Officer GALLAGHER took JAMES KEEGAN, the assassin, who resisted, and was stabbed by the officer, and finally rescued by his friends and carried off. Officer GALLAGHER then took JOHN BOHAN, and the two arrested men were lodged in jail. The Coroner held an inquest on the body and the jury rendered a verdict implicating all three of the prisoners.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT FORGERY.—On Wednesday last a young man, named ANDREW GREGORY, who has been in the employ of Messrs. MILLER & MCCART for nearly three years, called at the branch of the State Bank of Missouri in this city, and inquired whether they would cash an acceptance of Maj. WM. C. CONNETT for $28,000. He said he owned an estate in Kentucky, which Maj. CONNETT would purchase if he could get the money from the Bank. Mr. SAXTON, the Cashier, told him that to negotiate so large a loan Maj. CONNETT should come in himself, or, at least, write to him in regard to it. GREGORY left, and on Thursday called on both the Banks in this city, and got blank bills of exchange. At the State Bank two were filled out for $14 000 each, and at the Western Bank two more were filled up at $7,000. Yesterday GREGORY appeared and presented the bills at the counters of both Banks. They purported to be drawn by Squire CONNETT, indorsed by SOLOMON L. LEONARD, and accepted by WM. CONNETT. As soon as they were presented every one connected with the Banks recognized them as forgeries. GREGORY also handed to the Cashier of each Bank a letter, which he said Maj. CONNETT directed him to leave with them, urging them, if possible, to discount the paper. The signatures were executed badly, and Judge LEONARD's name was spelled wrong. The initial letter C. for Maj. CONNETT's middle name was also omitted. Before GREGORY left the State Bank Mr. SAXTON had an officer at hand to arrest him, and he is now in the calabouse, awaiting his examination. During GREGORY's stay in this city he has borne a very good character, and this is the first piece of rascality he was ever known to attempt here.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette, Aug. 4.*

THRILLING ACCIDENT AND WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 11th inst., has the following: About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a most horrifying spectacle was witnessed by a few persons on Pine-street, between Third and Pearl. Two men, named GITTEL and MCCUNE, engaged in painting the large clothing-house of MACK & BROTHERS, were standing upon a ladder suspended by a pulley at each end, in the usual manner, and in attempting to lower it, one of the rounds to which the rope was fastened gave way, precipitating GITTELL to the iron grating over the area beneath, a distance of fully sixty feet. Strange to say, no bones were broken, although the poor fellow was badly bruised, and may be injured internally more than is supposed. The bars of the iron grating upon which he struck were considerably bent by the force of the fall, some of them being curved as much as three inches. A gentleman who witnessed the accident describes it as horrifying in the extreme, and says GITTELL turned over in the air two or three times during the descent, exclaiming "My God!" and struck with a heavy, dead sound, that convinced all within hearing that every bone in his body must be crushed to pieces. MCCUNE, meantime, clung to the ladder, which was now hanging perpendicularly in the air. Several times he was on the point of letting go, fearful, as he afterwards said, that the rope would break, and not knowing exactly what he was doing, but the cries of those who had assembled on the spot to "hold on for dear life" encouraged him to tighten his grasp till a ladder could be elevated, by which he safely descended. GITTELL was removed to Dr. MENZIES' office, where his bruises were properly dressed.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING IN MALDEN, MASS.—Hon. D. W. GOOD and Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME spoke at a Republican ratification meeting in Malden, Mass., on the 10th inst.

PERSONAL.

MR. EDITOR: A WIDOW, WHO IS FAR AWAY, is anxious to find her son, John Huckstepp, of Hastings, England. He has edited papers at Prince Albert, Whitby and Beverton, Canada; is supposed to have gone South in the States; as the last trace is "The Clarke Journal," of Clarke county, Virginia, dated Oct. 7th, 1859. This he sent to his mother. I would gratefully receive a line of his whereabouts on behalf of his parent. JOHN MILES, Chaplain of Bethel, Albany, N. Y. Mr. Huckstepp is 33 years of age and five feet five inches high.

MR. FREDERICK WIGAN, FORMERLY of Melbourne, is requested to call at our office or send us his address; he will be compensated for his trouble. BOWDOIN, LAROCQUE & BARLOW, No. 21 Merchants' Exchange.

RAIN OR SHINE.—FIRST TRAIN, 15TH. CAN I see you early? All well. HOW.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very competent young woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to assist in the washing, or would do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, who speaks English, wishes a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; would not object to go as waitress in a good private family; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 196 West 37th-st., 3d floor, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or first-class waitress and seamstress; is a first-class seamstress, cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses very neat; is willing and obliging; good reference. No objections to country. A small girl wants a place to mind children or light housework. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION as child's nurse; has lived three years and ten months in her last place; good City reference. Call at No. 170 West 18th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman as first-class cook; understands making soups, jellies, wild fowl, boning, larding, baking and pastry; no objection to go to the country for the rest of the Summer; has first-class City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A NEAT, COMPETENT trustworthy young woman, a situation as good cook, baker and washer and ironer, or general housework, or chamberwork and waiting; is obliging, and willing to make herself useful; good reference; no objections to country. Call at No. 149 9th-st., basement, near Broadway; a home preferred to high wages.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds, pastry and confectionery, desserts, and all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 183, corner of 33th-st. and 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; has no objection to the country, any distance; is of a well-disposed and obliging disposition; can manage milk and butter. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer. Has good City reference. No objection to the country. Inquire at No. 331 West 25th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or as housekeeper; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 130 Madison-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; would go into the country. Inquire No. 117 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook and, to assist in the washing and ironing, who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, and does up linens in beautiful style; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, laundress, chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework, by a young woman, who is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A highly respectable American woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; very best of reference; can be seen for two days at No. 166½ 9th-st., in the rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID.—TWO good girls wants situations in City or country, for the above situations; the cook will bake well and wash well; the chambermaid is proficient in the business, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, FOR A NEAT, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook or laundress; would do general housework; no objections to the country; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Call at, or address No. 71 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable girl, as good cook and first rate washer and ironer; understands baking; good city reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 114 West 36th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an experienced cook, to cook, wash and iron; is a good baker; prefers the City, and can bring good recommendations. Apply at No. 333 West 23-st.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable woman as cook, in a private family; understands baking and pastry; is a good meat and vegetable cook; would assist as laundress; has a daughter 16 years of age would do light chamberwork or waiting, or would take care of children, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

AS COOK AND DAIRYMAID.—WANTED, by a highly respectable Presbyterian young woman, a permanent situation a short distance in the country, in a small private family, as plain cook and dairymaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing; is a good baker; makes good butter. Can be seen until engaged at No. 409 West 35th-st., second floor, back room, near 9th av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable girl, as cook and laundress; would go a short distance in the country. Inquire at No. 212 West 38th-st., near 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A widow woman, with a little girl, who is capable of taking care of children. Best of references from last place. Apply, for two days, at No. 175 West 22d st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by a Protestant woman accustomed to take charge of infants from birth, or as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a German Protestant woman who has been three years in her last place, and can be highly recommended; is under thirty years of age. Only leaving on account of the family going to Cuba. Apply at No. 405 Broome st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, an American; does all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would wait on a lady, or take care of grown children. Can be seen for two days at No. 62 West Washington-place, second floor, front room. Has good reference.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a strictly temperate single man; is an excellent groom and experienced driver, and can be recommended as such by his late employers, for the last 14 years in this City; has no objection to any part of the country. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS COACHMAN.—COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable Protestant young man, (single,) has the best of references for honesty, sobriety and efficiency, is careful of horses and a good driver; no objection to assist in a garden; country preferred. Apply at No. 204 4th av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, by a young Protestant man, a situation as coachman and vegetable gardener, who is highly recommended to fulfill both capacities, and who can produce the highest testimonials as to sobriety, honesty and industry, for the last seven years from parties in this City. Address, for two days, C. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as thorough coachman and groom; understands the care and management of horses; is neat and tidy about his work; has the best of City references; would have no objection to any part of the country with a good family; wages no object. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable Protestant young man, as coachman and groom; is a good, careful driver, and is fully competent in every respect, and can give the best of City references from his last employer. Address A. J., Box No. 129 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation, by a single man of steady habits, with good reference. Also, he understands the business in its various branches; graperies, greenhouses, and kitchen gardening departments. Address E. F. P., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A GARDENER'S situation by a single German man, a thorough practical gardener; can be highly recommended from his last employers. Address a note to M. B., No. 9 John-st., in the seed-store.

AS GARDENER—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, situations by a man and wife, (no family,) the man as vegetable gardener; also, understands the care and management of horses or cows; the woman as chambermaid, waitress or seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing; would take care of a gentleman's place the coming Winter. Good recommendations. Address, for two days, FRANK, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a middle-aged man, who has been thoroughly brought up to the care and management of horses, from his youth, and can produce undeniable testimonials for sobriety and general good conduct. Can be seen or heard of by calling on Mr. Trainor, No. 654 Broadway, or a note addressed to E. W., Box No. 146 *Times* Office, will be promptly attended to.

AS USEFUL MAN.—AN HONEST, HARD-working and active Scotchman wants the above situation; is willing to drive, work in the garden, look after cattle, and do any other thing he is requested to do. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITERS.—SEVERAL VERY RESPECTABLE and experienced men, with good testimonials, are now disengaged at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

TO HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—A young man wants a situation as porter or packer; has good City references from his last employer, with whom he has lived 9 years. Address C., Box No. 153, *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MAN AND wife; the man is a thorough practical gardener; well understands the cultivation of fruits, flowers, graperies and vegetables; can take care of horses or cow if required; the wife as laundress or chambermaid, or plain cook; both can come well recommended. Call or address P. O., E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—NO. 15 FRANKLIN-ST., four doors west of Taylor's Saloon. An excellent Free Lunch prepared daily, at 11 A. M. Free library open to all. House supplied with ales and wines by G. E. Hendum, Esq., of Cedar-st. All ales drawn from the wood—Philadelphia style.
E. H. VAN ALST & CO., Proprietors.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME LE DUC'S FRENCH, SPANISH and English Day School for young ladies, will reopen at No. 466 West 23d-st., Sept. 13. Madame will take a limited number of boarders under the age of sixteen. Apply for circulars as above. Advantages unequaled.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT

Respectfully announces to Parents and Guardians that her English and French Boarding and Day School will reopen on Wednesday, Sept 12. Circulars may be obtained at her residence, No. 32 West 15th-st., at the Bookstore of Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway, and at Breusing's Music Store, No. 701 Broadway. Applications by letter until Sept. 1, will receive prompt attention, on and after which date, Madame C MEARS BURKHARDT will be happy to receive them in person.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 29th-st., (near 5th-av.,)

Will reopen Sept. 17. A punctual attendance of the pupils is desired. Circulars may be obtained at Roe Lockwood & Son's, No. 411 Broadway, or on application at her residence.

MISS HAVENS

Will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

Her school circulars may be obtained at any time at her residence, No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts, at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and Mr. A. D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, and also of E. N. Havens, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1; previous to which date applications for the admission of pupils made to her by letter will receive her prompt attention.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The next academic year of this popular Seminary, delightfully situated on the banks of the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City, will begin on the 18th of September. Persons desirous of securing the advantages of the superior intellectual, moral and physical training of this institution, should apply immediately to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals, Nyack-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.

P. S.—The Annual Catalogue and Circular may be obtained of T. J. Crowen, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, A. S. Barnes & Co., John-st., or by addressing the Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS

Respectfully inform parents and guardians that their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 54 West 11th st., near 5th-av., will open Sept. 18. Classes will form on the 17th. Professors have been carefully selected from the most distinguished talent in the City. Private classes from 2 to 4 P. M. Circulars may be obtained at the principal book and music stores, and at No. 54 West 11th-st., where all applications will receive immediate attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 5 East 31st-st.,

Will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after Sept. 1, previous to which date applications made to her by letter will receive prompt attention.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young Ladies, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I. The next term of this Boarding-school for boys will begin Sept. 10. For circulars, &c., apply to E. A. FAIRCHILD.

FLUSHING FEMALE INSTITUTE

Will be reopened Sept. 10. For circulars or other information apply to S. K. ROBERTS, Principal, Flushing, L. I.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.—Mme. Stephani, the celebrated vocalist, will have charge of the Vocalization; Profs. Martin and Wood of the Piano. Term opens Sept. 14. $40 per term of 14 weeks pays board and tuition. Write for a catalogue.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

$260 PER ANNUM.—FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, a Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, N. J., in session throughout the Summer. Circulars at the Store of Mr. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, New-York, or of Messrs. Baldwin, Sexton & Co., No. 11 Maiden lane. Principals, OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M.; CHARLES A. WALTERS, A. M.

BOYS DESIGNED FOR BUSINESS CAN learn more of business writing arithmetic and practical book-keeping in one month at DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway, than in a year at ordinary schools. Reduced August terms, $15 for the full commercial course. Writing, $5. Two seats vacant.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.—Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal. Year commences Sept. 19; continues forty-two weeks. Board, including furnished room, fuel and lights, $ 28. Tuition in all departments, moderate. No extra or incidental charges ever made. For particulars, send for a circular.

$250 PER ANNUM.—AUG. 27 COMMENCES the next term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School. Apply for catalogues at the office of GEORGE BLISS, Esq., No. 50 Wall-st. and No. 415 Broadway, or address WARRING & BISBEE, Principals, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will be reopened, at No. 48 East 21st-st., on Monday, Sept. 17. Mrs. M. will be at home after Sept. 1, and will be happy to meet any who desire to arrange with her for the education of their children or wards.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Persons desiring a copy of the Annual Catalogue, just published, will please call on WM. W. ROSE, Stationer, No. 19 Cedar-st., New-York; or address the Principals, Rev. C. V. SPEAR & Rev. J. R. BOYD.

FEW INSTITUTIONS SO FULLY MEET *the wants of those educating daughters abroad, as the Young Ladies' Institute, Auburn, N. Y. Parents should learn its peculiar advantages from circulars, obtained of Ivison & Phinney, Derby & Jackson, C. M. Saxton & Co., New-York, or of the Principal.*

GERMAN COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE AT BROOKLYN, L. I.—R. SCHMIEDER and J. DEGBUER, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3. Boarding pupils received into the family of one of the principals. For circulars &c., apply at No. 346 Henry-st., or at the School, No. 18 Pacific-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 31st st.—JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Term begins Sept. 13. Circulars at CARTER'S, No. 530 Broadway, and after Sept. 3 at the school.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on Monday, Sept. 3. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, male or female, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

THE MISSES ANABLE'S BOARDING AND Day School, Abbotsford-place, southeast corner of Broad and Pine sts., Philadelphia, will reopen with enlarged accommodations on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MISS BALLOW WILL REOPEN HER school for young ladies, at No. 24 East 22d st., between Broadway and 4th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—CIRCULARS, with terms, reference, &c., can be obtained by addressing A. NEWMAN, A.M., Principal.

HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTED, as coachman and gardener, a competent man, willing to discharge his duties cheerfully and faithfully, and make himself generally useful. Address, stating references and wages, GEORGE HENRY, Box No. 12 Belleville Post-office, New-Jersey.

A COOK.—WANTED, A NEAT AND COMPETENT young woman, to fill the place of first-rate family cook, and assist with the washing and ironing of a small family, in a first-class private dwelling. None need apply unless they understand their duties perfectly, and are willing to do them cheerfully and respectfully. To a person answering the above qualifications, furnishing good references from their last employers, this offers a superior home at remunerative wages. Applications must be made only between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 21 West 34th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WASHER and ironer; one who understands making first-rate bread and biscuit; the family will remain in the country not far from the City till Fall. Call at No. 77 2d-av., between 4th and 5th sts., any time this day.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK TO go to Riverdale, 14 miles up the Hudson. Apply, with reference, at No. 53 Park-place, up stairs, from 9 to 12 A. M.

A GENERAL HOUSE-SERVANT.—Wanted, a respectable and competent young man to fill the position of general house-servant and waiter in a small family, residing in a first-class house in West 34th-st.; none need apply unless they have had the care of such houses before and can furnish satisfactory references to that effect, and their competency, from their last employers. Applications must be made between the hours of 10 A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 34 Barclay-st.

A GROOM.—WANTED, A LAD OR A YOUNG man who is well acquainted with the stable; one who may be desirous of remaining a long time in a comfortable situation; the best references required. Address B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A NURSE; ONE CAPABLE of taking charge of a young infant, to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 67 East 26th-st.

WAITER AND LAUNDRESS WANTED—By a private family residing near the City, a first-class waiter; if married, the wife to serve as laundress; they must understand their work thoroughly. Address Box No. 203 Post-office, Cedar-st., naming references.

1,000.—ONE THOUSAND SHIRT HANDS WANTED.—To good hands constant work and good wages will be given the year round. Apply immediately at the Empress Shirt Factory, Nos. 146 and 148 Chambers-st.

MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24, and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND.

Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTE, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES, Opera, Sacred, Popular American, Melodies, TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers. Musical Boxes repaired. No. 21 Maiden lane, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES,
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS. First class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Superior Harmoniums, of nine varieties, for churches, &c., at $175 to $400.
J. M. PELTON, Nos 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS.
HAZLETON BROTHERS,
Manufacturers of
THE FULL IRON FRAME AND OVERSTRUNG BASS
PIANO-FORTE,
IN ALL STYLES OF CASES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES,
Warerooms, 99 Prince-st., near and west of Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY.—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over strung, full iron framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Gustav Satter, Carl Anschutz, John N. Pattison, Max Maretzek, W. G. Dietrich, John Suckert, Gustav J. Stoeckel.

A LADY—A PUPIL OF THALBERG—WHO has had long experience in musical instruction, is desirous of making arrangements with a school in New-York or Brooklyn to give lessons two or three times a week, on the piano only. Address CARTER, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

$170 FOR A SPLENDID LARGE ROUND-CORNER rosewood 7-octave piano, with all modern improvements; very little used; one 6¾ octave piano, $100; new melodeons, $45 and $65.
J. & C. FISCHER, No. 556 Broadway, near 14th-st.

TENORE.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES A SITUATION as Tenor Singer in a quartette choir in a Brooklyn church—Presbyterian or Congregational preferred. Address stating location of church, terms, &c., H. W. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

ACCORDIONS, PIANOS, MELODEONS, guitars, flutes, violins, strings for all instruments. The largest assortment of music and musical instruments in the country, at lowest prices. Country orders filled. MILLET'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron frame Pianofortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect, and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST PIANOS AND Melodeons, at the warerooms in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av. T. H. CHAMBERS.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

TEACHERS.

AS SEMINARY PRINCIPAL.—A LADY OF experience, competent to instruct in Latin, French, the higher mathematics, usual English branches and drawing, desires a situation as Principal of a Seminary or as Governess in a family; the best of references given. Address, with salary offered, &c., Miss H. E. DEAN, Augusta, Maine.

AS ACADEMICAL PRINCIPAL.—A GRADUATE of several years' experience in teaching all the requisite branches of an Academy or High School, wishes a desirable situation as Principal or First Assistant. First class testimonials given. Address A. M., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE FROM a Collegiate Institute, who has had a few years' successful experience in teaching, desires a situation as governess in an agreeable family, or in some public institution; is well qualified in the ornamental branches. Address A. B., No. 219 East Broadway.

A LADY, EDUCATED AT MT. HOLYOKE Female Seminary, and experienced in teaching, desires a situation as an assistant in a school, or as a governess in a family. Instruction given in the English branches, French and Music. Address L. C. M., Hanover, N. H.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO TEACH Music, Painting, and the rudiments of French, desires a situation in a seminary or family. Would go South or West. Address M. L. S., New-York Post office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who, when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having these words and letters on the Corks are Counterfeit; and the purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE—The most popular and economical condiment known; delicious in *soup, gravy*, with *fish*, hot or cold *meats, game*, &c. The great reputation of this Sauce in all parts of the world has induced many *imitations* under the name of Worcestershire Sauce. Purchasers desiring the *genuine*, will observe the name of LEA & PERRINS upon each bottle and wrapper. For sale by all respectable Grocers and Fruiterers.
JNO. DUNCAN & SONS, No. 405 Broadway, Sole Agents.

CAMPAIGN MELANIOTYPE MEDALS.
CAMPAIGN MELANIOTYPE PINS,
CAMPAIGN MEDALLION MEDALS,
CAMPAIGN BADGES,
CAMPAIGN CHARTS,
CAMPAIGN PRINTS,
CAMPAIGN BOOKS,
CAMPAIGN EVERYTHING.

Agents wanted everywhere. Extra inducements given. Send for catalogue.
Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

THE BEST THING YET! NO CURE, NO PAY!!—KILLAM'S MAGIC INSECT POWDER, for the speedy extermination of cockroaches, Croton bugs, ants, fleas, moths, &c.! Warranted a certain remedy!! Retail price only 25 cents per box!!! A liberal discount to those who buy at wholesale to sell again. Sold by all first-class druggists, apothecaries, grocers, &c., in the Atlantic States, California, Canada, the West India Islands, Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the East Indies. Orders promptly executed by express or otherwise, as advised.
JOHN K. STIMSON, Proprietor's Agent,
No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

$3.—JENKS' PATENT FLY TRAP GOES by clockwork; will catch the flies as fast as they come along, and keep your house, store or piazza clear of the annoying intruders; can be seen in operation. For sale, wholesale and retail, by THOS. MATTHEWS, No. 105 Fulton-st., near William-st.

JOBBERS IN CAMPAIGN MEDALS, PINS, &c., supplied at manufacturers' prices. Every variety of style now ready. Orders for any quantity filled the day received. Address orders J. G. WELLS, Manufacturers' Depot, corner Park Row and Beekman-st., New-York.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED during the four weeks from Aug. 6 to Sept. 1, inclusive. Per order of the Trustees.
SATURDAY, Aug. 4, 1860.

COCKROACHES AND WATER-BUGS, moths, bed-bugs, fleas, and all insects, destroyed surely by the BORO. No poison. Price 25 cents; five or $1. M. W. SHELLY, Agent, No. 88 Barclay-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 6, GOING from the corner of Houston through Greene-st. to Bleecker-st., a HAIR BRACELET, with a miniature clasp of an English nobleman wearing the scarlet court uniform, bearing the decorations of the Legion of Honor and the Cross of Malta. A gentleman immediately behind the lady was supposed to have picked it up, and a strong appeal to his sympathies are enlisted from the lady, as the miniature is valuable to her only as a souvenir from a deceased relative. Any person having found the same can leave it at No. 141 William-st., and will be suitably rewarded. Pawnbrokers and jewelers are cautioned against buying or negotiating for the same.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
STATIONERS AND STEAM PRINTERS,
No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SALE AT AUCTION, MONDAY, AUGUST 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, OF 150 LOTS OF LAND, BEING THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS UNION HILL, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY, SITUATED ABOUT 2¼ MILES FROM HOBOKEN AND WEEHAWKEN, AND OPPOSITE 42D STREET FERRY AT NEW-YORK.

This property is opposite the premises of Denning Duer and John Ehlers on the Hoboken and Weehawken Plank Road and Weehawken Turnpike, and accessible by the omnibus line from Hoboken ferry, and also on the line of the chartered horse Railroad about to be made, and in the neighborhood of large improvements. The sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the nearness of the property to New-York, its easy access, its populous locality, and the continued improvements being made cannot fail to enhance greatly its value.

Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. For maps, &c., apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. W. PORTER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—J. W. PORTER will offer for positive and unreserved sale to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 10½ o'clock, over $18 000 worth of every description of household furniture, contained in the large 5 story residence, No. 218 West 14th-st., the whole being of the very best description, and containing everything useful and ornamental to be found in a first class residence. Descriptive catalogues now ready. Sale positive. Terms cash.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., a large assortment of furniture, wardrobes, bedsteads, book cases, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds feather beds, Brussells and other carpets, bureaus, kitchenware, also 20,000 fine Havana cigars, in bond, of different brands.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—RICHARDS & WHITING will sell at their auction rooms, No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, direct from the manufactories. These goods are well adapted to the country trade.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, N. Y.—Situated on the corner of Main and Bridge sts., and lately belonging to Alfred C. Smith. This property (a map of which will be sent on application to D. Hedges) will be offered at public auction on the premises, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M. For business purposes, it is unsurpassed by any in the village, being well known and centrally located.

Also, at same time and place, a very desirable villa residence on Jamaica av., Flushing; house contains ten rooms, and all in good order; lot 100x200 feet, fully stocked with fruit and ornamental trees.

Also, two lots on Union-st., in the rear of the above, each 50x150 feet.

Also, a house and lot on Prince-st., Flushing, on south side of "Quarterman's Shop," lot 25x100.

Also, two lots in the village of Whitestone, on southeast corner of Washington-av. and Irving place, each 22x101 feet. For full particulars, apply to C. H. HEDGES, Assignee of Alfred C. Smith, Flushing, N.Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife can be accommodated with a large well-furnished room, with large pantry, on second floor; also a room on third floor suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Location convenient to Wall-st. and South ferries. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Persons wishing board may find pleasant connecting front rooms on the second floor; also, one on the third floor, by calling at No. 87 Hicks st., corner of Pineapple. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain good board and pleasant rooms in the brown stone English-basement house No. 26 Willow-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Also a single room, with grate and closet. Terms moderate to desirable parties. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, where there are but few or no other boarders; would require a parlor and sleeping room early dinner; location between 8th and 35th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and particulars, W. C., Box No 130 *Times* Office. The best of reference given and required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH INFANT and nurse, wish to engage board from about the 1st of October, in a good location and on moderate terms. A private family preferred. Address W. B. F., Box No. 4,550 Post-office.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, front, with board; also, a single room, in a first-class house, convenient to cars and stages. Apply at No. 71 14th-st., first house west of 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR SINGLE gentleman, can procure board in a private family, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry. Call at No. 1 Middagh-st., corner of Columbia, Brooklyn Heights.

A PLEASANT PARLOR TO LET, WITH board, in a private family, in Brooklyn. House pleasantly situated, near the ferries. Address G. F. M., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—TWO OR three large rooms are now vacant in the farm mansion of the late Charles Underhill, which can be had on immediate application to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, N. J. For particulars apply to Mr. JOHN D. FREEMAN, Post office, South Orange, N. J., or to M., Box No. 1,771 Post-office, New York.

GOOD SUMMER BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at Mrs. MARY B. WRIGHT'S & SON, Oyster Bay, L. I., on reasonable terms, within 40 miles of the City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE.
NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

This delightful Summer resort will remain open until the 10th of September. For rooms, apply to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Proprietors.

MANSION HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER, SHREWSBURY, N. J.—Messrs. REED & FRY beg to inform their friends and the public that they have re-opened the above house for the season. The proprietors have spared no expense in re-decorating the house, which will be found a most comfortable hotel for families during the Summer. Bathing, fishing, shooting, &c., &c. Easy of access by boats and railroad from foot of Robinson-st. Trains three times per day, after 1st July, per Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND.—SPLENDID bathing, boating, fishing, &c.—Through tickets can be procured at the Long Island Railroad dépôt, South Ferry. Trains leave at 10 A. M. and 3½ P. M.
SAMMIS & DOMINY, Proprietors.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—MANCHESTER, VT. CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager. Good accommodations for a few more families may be had at this house, if applied for soon. Terms $6 per week.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE—BY THE EQUINOX COMPANY, Manchester, Vt. Good rooms may be secured at this popular Summer Hotel for three more families. Also, a cottage near the house.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

LIQUID RENNET,
FOR PREPARING SLIPS AND JUNKET.

These most nutritious desserts can be prepared in a few minutes without the slightest trouble. Directions for use on the bottle. For sale by GEO. McBRIDE, SMITH & CO., Agents for the manufacturers, No. 162 Front-st.

BLAIR & WYETH'S
LIQUID RENNET.
For making in a few minutes
DELICIOUS DESSERTS.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.
Wholesale Dépôt No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—BETWEEN 30 AND 40 work horses for sale. They have been worked for the last three years in completing the farm and grounds of the subscriber, and are in good condition. Also, a pair of mules and oxen. They will be shown and priced by calling on Green Wright, Foreman, at Hommock Park, Westchester County.
B. M. WHITLOCK, corner Broadway and White.

FOR SALE—A SET OF SUPERIOR CARRIAGE harness made to order by Wood Gibson, and been used but three times, cost $200; will be sold for $100, only price. To be seen now at WOOD GIBSON'S, No. 562 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st.

DRY GOODS.

BROOKLYN SKIRT COMPANY.—HAVING recently procured a license from the patentees for the manufacture of Woven Skirts, we are now prepared to receive propositions from wholesale dealers on more favorable terms than any other establishment. Musical Hall, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
W. C. VOSBURGH, Agent.

LINENS, LINEN BOSOMS—WHITE AND brown, Snow-drop and Damask Table Cloths, Damasks in the piece, Napkins, Towels, Handkerchiefs, &c., at very low prices. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF CONTINENTAL LODGE, No. 287, F. and A. M., and the members of the Fraternity generally, are requested to meet at the Lodge Rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of 13th-st. and Broadway, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M. for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother G. A. Bata. Per order
B. G. LAMAN, Sec. WM. C. BENNETT, W. M.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting for August at the Reading Rooms, Brooklyn Institute, on TUESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject of discussion—*Is a Christian nation justifiable in forcing its institutions upon the people of a barbarous country?* O. VINCENT COFFIN, Rec. Sec.

POLITICAL.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Committee, the members of this Association are requested to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, at Pioneer Hall, No. 198 West 36th-st., to elect Delegates and Alternates to represent this Assembly District in State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, Aug. 22, 1860. Polls open at 8 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM R. STEWART, Pres.
JOHN V. SMIDLEY, JOSEPH GUTMAN, } Sec'ys.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style for cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

TO LET.

TO LET.

THREE STORY BASEMENT AND ATTIC BRICK HOUSE, No. 10 Lamartine-place, in complete order. Rent $800 a year.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 46th-st., between 5th & 6th avs.; gas-fixtures and all the improvements. Rent this year at the rate of $750.

THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 46th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. Rent $600 a year.

THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BROWN-STONE FRONT in 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rent $450 a year.

TWO ELEGANT BROWN-STONE FRONT STORES in 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., 25x50. Rent for store and basement, $550 a year.

A few first-class floors, suitable for small genteel families.

Apply to JOHN KAVANAGH,
No. 778 6th-av., between 45th and 46th sts.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR RENT OR LEASE.—The undersigned offers for rent or lease, upon reasonable terms, all that portion of their four-story brick building fronting on Pennsylvania-av., between 14th and 15th sts., which has been occupied by Messrs J. C. & H. A. Willard for the last six years, in connection with their hotel, containing thirty-two rooms in the second, third and fourth stories, with a very large room on the ground floor, in the rear of their store, sixty feet long, the whole width of the building; each room being supplied with all the necessary fixtures for gas and water. The owner intends making such necessary alterations and improvements as will make the property in every respect suitable for a hotel or boarding-house; and as the location is in the immediate neighborhood of the President's house, the Treasury Buildings, and other Departments of the Government, they feel confident that in the hands of a judicious and managing person a profitable business could be realized from the property. There is a large basement to the building, with a front entrance, which would be included with the other portion if desired. Address E. OWEN & SON, No. 212 Pennsylvania-av., Washington, D. C.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—Situated on Lafayette-av., desirable neighborhood; three story brick; gas, bath, water-closet, heater, &c. Part or all the furniture will be sold cheap. Rent $500. Address W., Box No. 1,193 Post-office.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE LARGE BASEMENT Room No. 561 and 563 Broadway, 50x150 feet, with entrance way from Prince-street; a kitchen attached, suitable for a first class Restaurant. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, jr., Pacific Bank.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN, WITH IMMEDIATE possession, the neat three story, basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 121 Adams-st., between Sands and High-sts; rent low. Apply to CHARLES BARNUM, No 102 Liberty-st., New-York.

OFFICES AND WORKSHOPS TO LET.—Two front offices, on fourth floor, at No. 113 Nassau-st.; two workshops, 30 by 50 feet, with ten windows in each, in rear building, No. 208 William st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 73 Nassau-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines, 1,000 horse-power. Also, a lot of machinists' tools for sale.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach-house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance) carpenter's shop, tool-house, &c. The grounds contain about 25 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 30 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office, with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

TO LEASE, AT ASTORIA, L. I.—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the late residence of Horner Whittemore, Esq., deceased. The premises embrace a commodious two story and basement double house, supplied with gas and furnished with chandeliers and fixtures throughout, and about an acre of land, and are situate on Perrott-av., within three minutes' walk of the steamboat landing and Hell Gate Ferry, in one of the most desirable locations in the village. Possession given on the 1st of September next. The steamboat *Matteno* makes six trips daily each way between New York and Astoria, leaving Fulton-slip, N. Y. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH LAROCQUE, No. 21 Merchants' Exchange, New York.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS County, New-York, the beautiful residence of the late Hon. Jas. K. Paulding, consisting of about 60 acres of highly-cultivated and finely-situated land, unsurpassed in formation and prospects by any on the banks of the Hudson River. The buildings consist of a large and convenient mansion lodge and cottage, with large barns, coach-house and other out buildings, all in good order. For terms and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to HOMER MORGAN, 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the dépôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, coach house, gas-house, ice-house, &c. This site commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the dépôt. Good building; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—SIXTY COUNTRY seats, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; or No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—A handsome cottage, beautifully situated on a lot of an acre; within five minutes' drive of the steamboat landing. Good garden, fine shade trees, a variety of fruit, stable, coach house, well, cistern, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW BRICK HOUSES ON High-st., Newark, N. J. Each is 21 feet front by 50 deep, three stories high, with basement, fine plazza, good yard in rear, gas and water throughout; stone stoop and iron fence in front. Terms easy. Apply at No. 32 Arch, or No. 90 New-st., Newark, N. J.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT Rye, near Port Chester. Plenty of shade, fruit and spring water; one hour's ride from the City. Price low. Address EDWARD F RILE, Port Chester, N. Y.

TO LET CHEAP—PART OF A HOUSE IN Fordham, very convenient for a small family. Apply to HOLLY BROS., No. 32 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—In 23d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The house is four stories, stone front, first-class, and elegantly furnished and will be sold, with the furniture, or will be leased for two or three years to a private family. The owner is going to Europe, and gives an opportunity to a party to get, on a short notice, a comfortably furnished house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 30 Pine St.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.—A VALUABLE property, clear income of over $25,000 per annum, will be sold to make it an object to capitalists. Apply to A. M. LYON, No. 23 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FOUR-STORY brown stone house and lot, on 28th-st., near 5th-av. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE, BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a good locality in the VIIth, Xth or XIIIth Wards, in this City, a front and back room on first or second floor, with one basement, with cellar privileges, and two bed-rooms. Address J. K., Box No. 1629 Post Office, stating amount of rent expected and location of house.

WANTED—A GOOD THREE-STORY HOUSE, 22 feet wide, with all modern improvements, in vicinity of 18th-st. and 2d-av., in exchange for other good City property, now rented. A difference of two or three thousand dollars would be paid in cash. Address D. S. T., No. 113 Water-st.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR TWO YEARS from 1st of November, an unfurnished three-story and basement house in first-rate order. Must be in a good neighborhood and with all improvements. Address F. L. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN, WEST of Fulton and Court sts., suitable for a small family, containing all the modern conveniences. Rent not to exceed $400 per annum. Address TENANT, *Times* Office.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—WILL exchange for New-York City property; 20 acres; it has good house and out buildings; ¼ mile of Union Landing, 3 miles of Rahway, 20 miles of this City. Apply to WM. S. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 76 Robinson-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

L. MUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, has removed to No. 52 West 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York, issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

BROWN & HURLBUT,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st.,
New-York.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of Commercial Paper. Advances made on approved Collaterals, and Loans negotiated. Orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., &c., promptly executed.
REFER BY PERMISSION to—John Earl Williams, Esq., President Metropolitan Bank; Isaac H. Phelps, Esq., Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co., D. H. Arnold, Esq., President Mercantile Bank; Hon. William V. Brady, Messrs. Swift, Hurlbut & Co.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
No. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK.
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for mercantile purposes. Also CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE, also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyroot, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c. Bills on Paris and Sterling Bills in sums to suit.

LEONARD & MANLEY,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 23 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11 1860.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership for the transaction of a Stock Commission business, in all its branches, under the name and style of
LEONARD & MANLEY.
HERMAN LEONARD,
REUBEN MANLEY, JR.

FOR SALE.
FULTON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
HENDERSON COUNTY (Ill.) 8 per cent. BONDS.
JERSEY COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
MORGAN COUNTY (Ill.) 6 per cent. BONDS.
SCOTT COUNTY (Ill.) 7 per cent. BONDS.
ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD (Ill.) 10 per cent. 1st mortgage BONDS. Apply to
GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.
Aug. 6, 1860.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 34 CITY EXCHANGE,
BOSTON, Aug. 10, 1860.
The Bonds of this Company, maturing 1st October next, will be paid on and after this date, with accrued interest, on presentation at this office
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.
Have removed to
NO. 58 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe and Bills at sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance stock issued semi-monthly.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23, 1860.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 13th until the 15th of August.
GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—Holders of the second mortgage bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad, who have not yet subscribed the bondholders' agreement for the 10 per cent. advance and the reorganization, are informed unless they subscribe said agreement and pay the installment by the 14th day of September, they will forfeit all right to become parties to said agreement. Dated No. 12 Wall-st., Aug. 13 1860. ROBERT BAYARD,
Chairman of the Committee of Bondholders.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 6 1860.—The privilege of exchanging any of the outstanding obligations of either of the former Companies, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., for seven per cent. Bonds of this Company of the issue for funding the debts of the former Companies, will cease as to parties who do not apply at this office to make such exchange, before the expiration of ten days from the first publication of this notice.
GILBERT L. WILSON. Treasurer.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND
SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$500,000
Surplus, Aug. 1, 1860	133,584
Total	$633,584
Liabilities	$6,400

The Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual cash dividend of 4½ ⅌ cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on demand; and also a "Dividend to Policy Holders" of 27 ⅌ cent. on the earned premium of all "Participating Policies," (according to terms of agreement,) for which scrip will be issued on 1st October next.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
T. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, Albany, August 9, 1860.
FOURTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of August instant, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston, or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of September next, upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books, which are now closed, will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the Twenty-second day of August, inst. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE RECEIVERS OF THE NEW HOPE Delaware Bridge Company hereby give notice to the holders of certificates issued by them, that they will pay a pro rata dividend of two and thirty-three hundredths per cent. (2 33-100) on said certificates, as decreed by the Chancellor of New-Jersey, on and after the 20th instant, at the Lambertville Bank, New-Jersey, which, with the former dividend of fifty per cent., will be a final settlement of their accounts.
JOHN RUNK, A. C. DAVIS,
M. H. JENKS, SAMUEL LILLY,
LAMBERTVILLE, July 14, 1860. Receivers.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Cor. Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Aug 3, 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half Per Cent. has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the Office in the City of New-York on and after the 15th of August inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 15th of August inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

ST. MARK'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE, No. 67 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent, payable on and after the 13th inst.
By order, WASHINGTON POST, Secretary.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office, Mechanics' Bank Building, No. 31 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1860.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a surplus Dividend of Nineteen and One-half per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.
GEO. D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO. has accumulated funds amounting to over $3,850,000 and on the 1st of January, 1860, declared a Dividend of FORTY-FIVE per cent. Dividends are annual and are paid in cash. Papers furnished (gratis) by JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents, No. 11 Wall-st., N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable to the Stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SCHUYLER SKAATS, plaintiff, against CHARLES GRISWOLD, Julia G. Roemer, Emily S. Griswold and Elizabeth J. Griswold, defendants.—Summons for relief—(Com. not. ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, State of New-York, at Brooklyn, in said County, the 2d day of July, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 2, 1860. S. SKAATS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
For CHARLES GRISWOLD, manila, Island of Luzon, China Sea. jy17-law6wTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC WARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the residence of George B. Ward, No. 56 Second-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1860.
ISAAC B. WARD, GEO. B. WARD, } Executors.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

GARAPSENE OIL AND PAINT CO. ARE now prepared to furnish Oil, superior in its quality to samples. F. PARK, W. VAN WYCK, 103 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

HUMPHREYS'
SPECIFIC
HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.
The Remedies are carefully prepared under the direct supervision and inspection of Prof. HUMPHREYS, in order to meet that great and long realized want of the public, namely, remedies for all the more common and simple ailments of life.

LIST OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES.

No.		Price of Single Boxes—Cents.
1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation	25
2	Cures Worm Fever, Voracious Appetite	25
3	Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreaux	25
9	Cures Headache, Sick Headache, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses or Scanty, or Delaying Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult and Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague Intermittent Fever Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Ague	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing; Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough, and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	Cures General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	Cures Sea sickness, Prostration, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting	50
27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	100
29	Cures Sore Mouth, or Stomacace, Cankered Mouths	50
30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent Painful or Scalding Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, at the time; or Itching and Irritation; Pruritis	50
32	Cures Sufferings at Change of Life; Irregularities, Flashes of Heat, Palpitations, and even Disease of the Heart	100

PRICES OF CASES.

Case of twenty-eight large vials in morocco, and book	$7
Case of twenty large vials, in morocco, and book	5
Case of twenty large vials, plain case, and book	4
Case of fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	2
Case of any six boxes, (Nos. 1 to 15,) and book	1
Large case of 2-oz. vials, for planters and physicians	15

N. B.—The boxes, Nos. 1 to 15, are small size. Nos. 16 to 32, large size, and in making up a $2 or $1 case, this must be remembered. The vials are uniform in size and price, and in sending for a vial case, no attention is necessary on this point.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL OR EXPRESS.
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express free of charge.

VETERINARY HOMŒOPATHY.
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, DOGS, &c.
The case contains ten specific remedies, suitable for all diseases or ailments to which domestic animals are subject, together with a complete annual of directions for use, so plain and simple that every farmer or breeder can readily use them. The remedies are put up in large one-oz vials of liquids, and the entire set, and book, will be sold at $5 single vials, with directions, at $1 each. Sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of price.
Price of book singly, 50 cents.
AGENTS WANTED for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New-York.

GARDINER'S RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA COMPOUND.—The undersigned hereby certify that they have used Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound, for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and have in every case, found immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.
S. HANCOCK, JR., No. 20 South Market-st. GEO. H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick square. HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st. ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston. W. H. ALLEN, Boston. Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER. HENRY A. FULLER, No. 16 South Market-st. SAMUEL WALES, JR., City Hotel. C. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House.
The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of people, for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit. It may be given to children with perfect safety. DIRECTIONS.—Take a table-spoonful three times a day, before meals. For a child, one-fourth the dose for an adult. Prepared by A. D. COPELAND, No. 184 Summer-st., East Boston. Sold by HORACE FARRINGTON, No. 87 Kilby-st., Boston, Mass., Wholesale and Retail Agents for Mass., and by all apothecaries in the vicinity of Boston. $1 per bottle. None genuine unless signed by CHAS. F. GARDNER. Sold by JENKINS & MACY, No. 67 Liberty-st., and all the Apothecaries on Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 303 Fulton-st., New-York.
DR. MAGNIN.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK Medical Adviser and Marriage-Guide upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Genito-urinary Diseases, Physiological Researches, &c. Thirtieth edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Mailed free by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and evenings from 6 to 9, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies conquered by Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND. Price $1, with book. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them, ladies, in case of necessity. Office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Arranged that patients never meet. Attendance till 10 P. M. Come, send or write.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangement from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 74 Bleecker-st., (near the corner of Broadway, west side,) New-York.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.—BRANT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE MIXTURE is a never-failing remedy for all uterine weaknesses. It will positively cure the leucorrhœa. References given if requested, to ladies who were afflicted with this distressing complaint, one, two and three years, and are now in good health. For sale only at BRANT'S Office, No. 14 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
NEW TREATMENT.
We call the especial attention of Invalids and professional readers to the only reliable work on Spermatorrhœa, &c., published. "Dr. HAMMOND'S book is worth every one's owning."—New-York Home Journal. His System of Treatment clearly demonstrates that all affections of the Seminal, Nervous Sexual and Urinary Organs can be treated with entire success, SAFELY and PROMPTLY, by mild and efficient means, without loss of time; being based upon strictly scientific principles, which render failure impossible. Price $1, mailed free; small edition, 50 cents. Author's address No. 658 Broadway, first floor, up stairs, New-York; from 9 to 3, and 6 to 9 evening. Consultation en Française.
ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway.

"WHAT IS LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH."
A WORD TO LADIES!
Dr. VANHEEKEREN, No. 645 Broadway, above Bleecker, attends female diseases and removes obstructions, by medical and surgical treatment. Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Charges moderate. Advice free. His celebrated medicines $1. Address, Box No. 3,772 Post-office, New-York.

DR. WARD'S BALM OF GILEAD—THE sovereign cure and sheet-anchor of hope in general debility, impotence and those sad disorders of body and mind, occasioned by early indiscreet practices, causing nervousness, headache, weakness of the back and limbs, failure of memory, dejection, aversion to society, eyes sunk and lustreless, departure of youthful appearance and vigor. Prepared and sold by Dr. WARD, office No. 483 Broadway, adjoining Wallack's Theatre, up stairs.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases; 29 years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures; all who suffer from the maltreatment of medical pretenders, may rely on receiving honorable treatment. Dr. J. is a legally qualified physician and surgeon. Charges moderate.

RAILROADS.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.
RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after July 9, the steamboats TAMINEND and ALICE PRICE will leave Robinson-st. Wharf (north side) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting with cars at Port Monmouth. Returning will leave Long Branch at 6½ A. M., 8½ A. M., and 6½ P. M. The ALICE PRICE will make an extra trip EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 6 P. M., from foot of Robinson-st., meeting an extra train for Long Branch and other stations.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, June 25, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams' Bridge, and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for White Plains, and all way stations, 2:30, 4 and 6 P. M., (for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot;) for Croton Falls 8:45 A. M., stopping at Williams Bridge and stations above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations above; this train runs to Millerton Saturday evenings; for Albany, 10:15 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and stations north. Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; this train leaves Millerton every Monday morning at 5:25 A. M.; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., stopping at all stations north of White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:20 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included,) and 8:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement for pleasure travel. Trains leave 26th-st. station as follows:
8:25 A. M.—Express for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, Lake George, Lebanon Springs, and Lake Mahopac, connecting at Albany with New-York Central Railroad for Sharon Springs, Niagara Falls, and all places west. Also, with trains for Saratoga and all points north.
8:15 A. M.—For Croton Falls, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls with stages for Lake Mahopac.
4:30 P. M.—For Dover Plains, connecting at Golden's Bridge with stages for Lake Waccabuc, and at Croton Falls, with stages for Lake Mahopac.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW JERSEY—Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 8 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns; 9 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:50 A. M. and 7 P. M., and Piermont 6:15 and 7:40 A. M., and 3:40 and 6:15 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Trains leave Cortlandt st. for Schooley's Mountain, Budd's Lake, and Lake Hopatcong, at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. After June 30, Saturday Express train, at 5:10 P. M.; returning, leaves Hackettstown on Mondays, at 6 A. M.; arriving in New-York at 9:35.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:35 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, and 5:35 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:35 and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made at the City of Albany, on the 21st day of July, 1860, the undersigned, receiver, &c., on THURSDAY, the thirtieth (30th) day of August, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, will sell at public auction, and upon the premises in the City of Albany, all the right, title and interest which the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, or any of the said firm had, or which the undersigned, as receiver, &c., has, in and to the premises in said city, known as the Eagle Furnace, situated in Beaver, Hudson and Daniels streets, and which was occupied by said firm in their business, together with certain adjoining property leased by said firm and occupied by them in connection with said furnace, with the shops and buildings on said premises, and the boilers, steam engines and shafting, cupolas, machinery and fixtures therein, and the tools and implements connected therewith, and upon said premises, and used therein, in the manufacture of stoves by said late firm; the whole forming a complete establishment for the manufacture of stoves; to be sold in one parcel for cash, subject to the mortgage incumbrances on the real estate.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place, in pursuance of said order, and for cash, a lot of coal and iron, on hand in said Eagle Furnace, and the horses, carts, harness, stable furniture, office furniture, and other property in use at said Eagle Furnace, now in his hands as receiver.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, in pursuance of the said order, will also sell all the patterns and flasks used in the said business by said late firm and now in his hands as receiver, the same to be sold in one lot without division.
The undersigned, at the same time and place, and in pursuance of the said order, will also sell in lots and parcels, a very large and extensive assortment of the stoves manufactured by the said late firm, now in his hands, as receiver, comprising among others, The Economist, The Independent, The Western Oak, The West Wind, The Governor and the Star of the North, (oval and round,) together with parlor stoves, hollow-ware, stove furniture, &c.
Catalogues may be had at the time and place of sale, or a few days previously, on application to the undersigned.
The terms of sale for the stoves, stove furniture, hollow ware, &c., are as follows: for purchases not exceeding $500, cash; for purchases exceeding $500, and not exceeding $3,000, six months' credit, secured by notes payable at Bank in Albany, with one or more satisfactory indorser or indorsers; for purchases exceeding $3,000, and not exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine and twelve months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner; for purchases exceeding $10,000, a credit of six, nine, twelve, fifteen and eighteen months, with interest after six months, secured in like manner. Dated Albany, N. Y., August 4th, 1860.
JAMES C. COOK,
Receiver of the effects of the late firm of W. & J. Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany.

COMPANY A, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The members of this Company are notified to parade, in full uniform (white pants,) on TUESDAY, 14th inst., to pay the last tribute of respect to the remains of GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, Esq. Roll call (at the Armory, corner of University-place and 13th-st.,) at 12½ o'clock P. M. Friends of the deceased, who are members of the Regiment, are invited to participate in the obsequies. The usual badge of mourning will be worn. By order of
W. P. BENSEL, Captain.
G. R. SCOTT, O. S.

HARLEM RIVER FREE BRIDGE.—THE contract of C. H. Wheeler for a draw-pier having been assigned to me, and the work having ceased under that contract on the 19th of July last, I hereby require that all claims for material or labor under the contract be presented to me on or before Aug. 15.
A. MEAD, No. 200 West 27th-st.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1860.

THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL PERSONS, that I forbid their crediting any one on my account without my written order. S. P. SQUIRE.
AUG. 10, 1860.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN IS DULY AUthorised to sign our firm by procuration
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE-SHOE IRON—PERU "BE" and [illegible],
HORSE-NAIL RODS—TUP XLT and E BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

NEW-YORK WIRE RAILING COMPANY.
HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM,
Removed to No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York,
Next door above Metropolitan Hotel.
Manufacturers and dealers in Iron Railing, Farm Fences, Iron Gates, Verandahs, Iron Furniture, Castings, and general variety of Ornamented Iron Work.

SHIPPING.

THE CUNARD LINE.
STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
ETNA, Capt. ANDERSON,
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. HOCKLEY.
JURA, Capt. MOODIE, KEDAR, Capt. T. COOK.
And other magnificent and powerful steamers,
Will sail from New-York to Liverpool every alternate THURSDAY, calling at Queenstown to land passengers and dispatches.

JURA	Thursday, 2d August.
AUSTRALASIAN	Thursday, 16th August.
ETNA	Thursday, 30th August.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO QUEENSTOWN OR LIVERPOOL.

Cabin	$75
Steerage	30

Steerage return tickets, available for six months, from Liverpool or Cork, $60.
Persons wishing to send for their friends can obtain Certificates of Passage in the Steerage at the following rates:

From Liverpool to New-York	$40
From Cork to New-York	30

An experienced surgeon on board.
For steerage passage apply to
GOODEVE, ARKELL & ELLIOT,
No. 133 Broadway.
For freight and cabin passage apply to
E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO IRELAND, ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND BY STEAM, VIA GALWAY.
The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's splendid and powerful screw steamer
PRINCE ALBERT
will leave, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st., on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, for GALWAY, touching at St. Johns, to receive the Royal Mails and Government dispatches.
Passengers by this steamer will have a free ticket (which must be obtained when engaging passage) from Galway to any of the principal cities in Great Britain or Ireland.
Rates of Passage, First class, $75 to $90, according to accommodations; Third class, $30.
Third class passengers are found with cooked provisions, but must provide themselves with bedding and tins.
Passage in the third class can be secured to bring persons out from Galway for $32 50; from Dublin, 36; from Belfast, $37; from Londonderry, $37 50; from Waterford, $37; from Limerick, $35.
For freight or passage apply on board of the ship, or to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.
Agents at Boston, NAZRO BROS & SWEENEY,
No. 5 Chatham row.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Sept. 15.

DAILY LINE FOR
CAPE MAY
AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA
SANFORD LINE STEAMSHIPS,
From Pier No. 14 North River.
At 5 o'clock P. M., Sunday excepted.
Steamers BOSTON,
DELAWARE
and KENNEBEC.
Goods forwarded South and West free of commission.
THROUGH IN TWENTY HOURS.
FREDERICK PERKINS, Agent.

STEAMER OF SEPT. 8.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
VANDERBILT,
Capt. P. E. LEFEVRE,
Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, New-York, at noon on SATURDAY, Sept. 8, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.
PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin .... $120 | Second cabin $60
Third cabin, to Havre .. 35 to Southampton 30
H. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Steamship ILLINOIS sails Sept. 22.

THE STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
JOHN VINE HALL, Commander.
FOR MILFORD HAVEN, ENGLAND, VIA HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.
The GREAT EASTERN will sail for the above ports on THURSDAY, Aug. 16. From Milford Haven there is railroad connection with all parts of Great Britain and daily by steamers with Ireland. Special trains will be in readiness on the arrival of the ship at Milford Haven, to carry passengers to London and the North at reduced rates of fare.
First-class passengers only will be taken, and the price is fixed at $130.
A limited number of first class passengers will also be taken from New-York to Halifax at a charge of $25 each.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,
No. 78 South-st.

STEAMER OF AUGUST 25.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The United States Mail Steamship
ADRIATIC.
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will sail from pier foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, August 25, with mails, passengers and specie for the above ports.
For freight or passage apply at the Office of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, (Room No. 4,) No. 88 Wall-st. I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.
The ADRIATIC will leave on her next voyage SATURDAY, 6th October.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
THE GREAT EASTERN FOR MILFORD HAVEN.
The steamer ISLAND BELLE will leave the wharf foot of Hammond-st., on THURSDAY next, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, to convey passengers to the ship. GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 8.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York Wednesday, Aug. 15.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, Aug. 22.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York Wednesday, Aug. 29.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, Sept. 5.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, Sept. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, jewelry, specie, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage with through tickets as follows: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $35; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, Ga., $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charleston, $15. The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY Commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Aug. 18. The Adams Express Company carry goods for all parts of the South by this line. Their agents will give any information in regard to the sailing, &c., of the above line of steamers.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., calling at Old Point Comfort to land passengers.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parish, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburgh, and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $12.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 1, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. WM. C. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 16, at 4 P. M.
Passage to Savannah, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50, including carriage fare in Savannah.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship STAR OF THE SOUTH, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave on TUESDAY, Aug. 14, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4, N. R.
Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $30; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $21; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 50; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA.—FOR Liverpool. The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 15th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the ASIA, from 11:30 to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.
The PERSIA will sail on the 29th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 360 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

BOARDMAN'S PATENT STEAM BOILER saves thirty per cent. in fuel. Cylinder boilers can be altered and enlarged. Send for a circular. H. BOARDMAN, No. 168 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

NO DUST, NO COAL GAS.
FOR MAMARONECK, NEW-ROCHELLE, CITY ISLAND, WHITESTONE AND THROGG'S NECK, (Zeraga's Dock)—Fare only 25 cents.—The swift steamer ISLAND CITY leaves James slip every day at 4 P. M. No dust—no coal gas.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNTS AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson st., N. R.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Ocean House and Long Branch.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Tuesday,	Aug. 7, 7	A. M.	Monday,	Aug. 6, 5	P. M.
Wednesday,	Aug. 8, 7½	A. M.	Tuesday,	Aug. 7, 11	A. M.
Thursday,	Aug. 9, 8	A. M.	Wed'day,	Aug. 8, 11½	A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 10, 9	A. M.	Thursday,	Aug. 9, 12	M.
Saturday,	Aug. 11, 9½	A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 10, 1	P. M.
Saturday,	Aug. 11, 2½	P. M.	Saturday,	Aug. 11, 9½	A. M.
Monday,	Aug. 13, 4½	P. M.	Monday,	Aug. 13, 12	M.
Tuesday,	Aug. 14, 3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	Aug. 14, 6	A. M.
Wed'day,	Aug. 15, 3½	P. M.	Wed'day,	Aug. 15, 6½	A. M.
Thursday,	Aug. 16, 3½	P. M.	Thursday,	Aug. 16, 7	A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 17, 3½	P. M.	Friday,	Aug. 17, 8	A. M.
Saturday,	Aug. 18, 4	P. M.	Saturday,	Aug. 18, 8	A. M.
Monday,	Aug. 20, 6½	P. M.	Sunday,	Aug. 19, 4½	P. M.
Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 7	A. M.	Monday,	Aug. 20, 10½	A. M.
			Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 11	A. M.

Fare 35 cents. Local River fare 10 cents.

AUGUST, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, BRANCH PORT AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. J. P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., North River.
The LAURA will connect with this boat for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE BRANCH PORT.		
Tuesday,	Aug. 7, 11	A. M.	Tuesday,	Aug. 7, 6½	A. M.
Wedn'dy,	Aug. 8, 11½	A. M.	Wedn'dy,	Aug. 8, 7	A. M.
Thursd'y,	Aug. 9, 12½	P. M.	Thursd'y,	Aug. 9, 7	A. M.
Friday,	Aug. 10, 1	P. M.	Friday,	Aug. 10, 7½	A. M.
Saturday,	Aug. 11, 2	P. M.	Saturday,	Aug. 11, 9	A. M.
Sunday,	Aug. 12, 9	A. M.	Saturday,	Aug. 11, 2	P. M.
Monday,	Aug. 13, 7½	A. M.	Sunday,	Aug. 12, 4	P. M.
Monday,	Aug. 13, 11½	A. M.	Monday,	Aug. 13, P. Bay only, 7½	A. M.
Tuesday,	Aug. 14, 6	A. M.	Monday,	Aug. 13, 3	P. M.
Wedn'dy,	Aug. 15, 6½	A. M.	Tuesday,	Aug. 14, 3	P. M.
Thursd'y,	Aug. 16, 7:40	A. M.	Wedn'dy,	Aug. 15, 3	P. M.
Friday,	Aug. 17, 7:40	A. M.	Thursday,	Aug. 16, 3	P. M.
Saturday,	Aug. 18, 8	A. M.	Friday,	Aug. 17, 3	P. M.
Sunday,	Aug. 19, 8	A. M.	Saturday,	Aug. 18, 3½	P. M.
Monday,	Aug. 20, 4½	P. M.	Monday,	Aug. 20, 6½	A. M.
			Tuesday,	Aug. 21, 6½	A. M.

Fare, 35 cents. Local River fare, 10 cents.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after July 2, 1860, the steamers FLUSHING and ENOCH DEAN will run daily, Sunday excepted, as follows:
LEAVE FLUSHING
Flushing, 7:45, stopping at College Point.
Enoch Dean 9:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 1:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Enoch Dean, 3:00, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Flushing, 5:15, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
RETURNING. LEAVE NEW-YORK FROM FULTON MARKET.
Flushing, 9:30, stopping at College Point and 10th-st.
Dean, 1:00 stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 4:00, stopping at College Point.
Dean, 5:00, stopping at College Point.
Flushing, 6:45, stopping at College Point.
Sunday Schools, Picnics and Excursion Parties taken at reduced rates, on application to the undersigned, at Fulton Wharf, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., daily. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL, CONnecting with stages to Lakes Mahopac and Mohegan. The AURORA, Capt. Anning Smith, leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY DAY, at 8 A. M., landing and fare as follows: at Yonkers, Hastings and Dobb's Ferry. Fare to Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, and Grassy Point, 25 cents. Verplanck's, and Peekskill, 40 cents. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.) and 30th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—FARE, 50 CENTS.—The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, East River, every day at 12 o'clock noon, running in connection with the Housatonic Railroad. The steamer BRIDGEPORT, will leave Peck slip every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in time to connect with all the express trains. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat Alida will leave Jay-st. pier daily, at 8 30 A. M., (touching at 30th-st. pier,) returning to the City at 6 30 P. M. Passengers for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, or any point West, can make sure connection at Poughkeepsie. Baggage transferred free. Fare seventy-five cents.

FOR CORNWALL.—ON AND AFTER SATURday, Aug. 11, the steamer ALIDA will land at Cornwall, on both her upward and downward trips.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having elegant staterooms and other accommodations all new, will leave Pier No. 33 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE—THE steamer JOHN BROOKS will leave Peck-slip every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 1 P. M., arriving in Bridgeport in time for the cars of the Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-Haven Railroads. Fare, 50 cents. Freight taken. T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents, No 113 South-st.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains to Saratoga and the West. Seventy-five cents to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, MIDDLETOWN, &c.—Direct, via steamboat and railroad, at regular hours, and no detentions from low water. See advertisement in railroad column of this paper.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The Naushon will run daily through the season, leaving Amos-st. at 9¼, 12½ and 3¼; Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, and 3½, pier 4 North river, at 10, 1 and 4. Fare, with a return ticket, 25 cents.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR PERTH AMBOY—LANDING AT CHELSEA, Star Landing, Rossville, Woodbridge, and Totten's Dock. The steamer THOMAS HUNT leaves the foot of Barclay-st., N. R., daily, at 3½ P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River, at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A STATIONER.—THE stock, fixtures and lease of the Stationery Store of E. H. TRIPP, No. 272 Greenwich-st. (between Murray and Warren sts.), are offered for sale at a great bargain. This is a fine opportunity for any one who desires to engage in a good and profitable business. The stand, being one of the oldest in the City, has a permanent and profitable retail trade, which, with proper attention, could be greatly increased and is also well located for a jobbing business. The stock on hand is in good condition, and well adapted to the locality.
The whole will be sold at a great bargain if application is made immediately. Inquire at the store, No. 272 Greenwich st., or of A. B. CAPWELL, Assignee, No. 16 Wall-st.

A PARTNER.—WANTED, A PARTNER IN A manufacturing business, already established, with a cash capital of from $3,000 to $4,000, in the manufacturing of furniture chiefly done by machinery, and realising satisfactory profits. Inquire at the Cabinet Furniture Manufactory, corner of Hamilton and McWhorter sts., Newark, N. J., or address J. FLETCHER, Newark, N. J., Box No. 579.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—BUSINESS FOR SALE—Comprising a stock of sewing machines making an entire new stitch unknown to the public. The owner has immediate business abroad, and will sell both patent and goods for $10,000. Will take part in good Railroad securities or real estate. Apply at No. 19 Cedar-st., Room No. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., where the machines can be seen in operation.

A CARD TO BUSINESS MEN.—AN ENTERprising business man wanted immediately, to take an interest in, and charge of, an established and lucrative manufacturing business which will require him to travel a portion of the year. Address GEO. B. GRIFFIN, Room No. 10, No 162 Broadway, care of American Watch Company, or call personally, between 2 and 4 P. M., until the 16th inst.

PARTNER WANTED—TO PURCHASE THE interest of a retiring partner, in a planing, box and lumber business in this City. A person with $3,000 to $4,000 will find this an excellent opportunity to engage in a profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 1,301 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING A VALUABLE manufacturing stock; would like to exchange it for some kind of business, dry goods, a house or farm. Call at the Johnson House on Chambers-st., on Mr. ADAMS, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSION TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.
The Central Railroad of New-Jersey will sell Excursion Tickets during the Summer, through this region; commencing June 9. Fare for the entire Excursion $7 50. Tickets good for ten days. Leave Cortlandt-st. at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M. Leave Pier No. 2 North River at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Apply for tickets at either place. For further information, apply to H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

"FISHING BANKS AHOY."—THE COMmodious, safe and fast steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, assisted by Capt. NATHAN ANDERSON, Jr., having been put in complete order, will continue her regular trips to the Fishing Banks EVERY DAY during the season, leaving James slip, E. R., at 7¼ A. M.; Broome-st., E. R., 7¾; Fulton st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., N. R. 8¾; Pier No. 4 N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on board; also, refreshments, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion 50 cents, affording a fine sail and view of the Bay, Islands and Fortifications.

CHEAP FARE TO THE FISHING BANKS every TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, 12½ cents each way. The steamer HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves Robinson-st. at 8 o'clock; Spring-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4 North River, 9; Peck-slip, 9:10 A. M. Returning by 4 P. M. Dinner, bait and fishing tackle provided.

LOAN OFFICES.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED HOUSE OF J. B. & J. SIMPSON,
Founded 1822,
Nos. 25 Chatham-st. and 19 North William-st.,
Continue to loan money in sums to suit, on
PERSONAL PROPERTY, DIAMONDS,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Palliasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Sweet Muse! while frequent the haunts of man,
And view the wonders of Creation's plan;
At Nature's shrine in admiration stand,
And sing her praises to a list'ning land.

At "Barnum's Museum" a great collection
Of rarities is found in high perfection;
The "Giant Baby" so in flesh abounds,
It weighs two hundred fifty-seven pounds;

While there a creature's seen by all who visit,
Called the Man-Monkey, or the strange "What is it?"
The Albiness, too—a wonder of the age—
Are white, though born of sable parentage.

And—strange to say—a Skeleton we find,
In life, possessing too, a solid mind;
A "Lightning Calculator"—rightly named—
For speedy competition widely famed.

Wax-figures, life-like—"Tommy" here you meet
Clad in his Japan suit from head to feet;
And Serpents monstrous—Lion of the Sea—
While those, by Nature opposite, agree.

The Aquaria, too, most beautiful to sight,
Furnish a source of innocent delight.
Come for yourself, and all these wonders see—
ONE QUARTER only 's th' admission fee.

The Muse forgot BUDWORTH'S (late WOOD'S) MINSTRELS, who close their engagement next week, and, in addition to their usual rich and amusing performances, will appear in "NEW YEAR CALLS" a play which never fails to convulse the house with laughter.

WINTER GARDEN.
NOVELTY IN NEW-YORK.
MONDAY, AUGUST 20,
TRANSFORMED
BY
A MAGIC TOUCH.
This elegant Theatre will change on the above date into
THE PSYCOMANTHEUM
OF
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
AND
COSMOPOLITAN MONARCH OF ALL MAGICIANS;
Being his
First appearance in New York after an absence of eight years, and after having completed a
CIRCUMTERRANEAN TOUR
IN SEARCH OF THE WONDROUS!
Through Europe, Egypt, India, Australia, the Sandwich Isles and California.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON regrets that his engagement at the Winter Garden is limited to three weeks. Had it been in his power to have protracted his sojour he would have done so, feeling confident that he would have been amply recompensed. The engagement, however, will commence on August 20, and positively terminate on September 8, being 18 nights in all, with six day performances—one every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. A longer stay was contemplated, but owing to the proprietors of the Winter Garden having a previous understanding with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, three weeks is the full extent of the period of Professor ANDERSON'S occupancy.
THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT
Will be entitled
A NIGHT IN WONDER-WORLD;
OR,
MAGIC, MYSTERY AND MIRTH.
The metamorphosis will be complete and the thaumaturgy of turning the Winter Garden into a Psycomantheum fully effected on Monday, August 20.
PRICES—The Dress Circle and the whole of the Parquette, including the present Orchestra Stalls, will be 50 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.
Seats taken during the day will be reserved either in the Dress Circle or Stalls without extra charge.

WINTER GARDEN.
MOST POSITIVELY,
MOST POSITIVELY,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS,
LAST FIVE NIGHTS,
of the farewell engagement of
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
Second night of the Spectacular Pantomime of
BIANCO,
pronounced one of the most splendid productions ever invented by the Ravels.
Second night of the beautiful
TYROLEAN DIVERTISEMENT.
Second night of
ALCIDE,
by Young America. The performance will commence with evolutions on the
TIGHT ROPE.
A CARD.—Gabriel and François most gratefully sensible of the generous support accorded to them for so many years, beg respectfully to announce that this is their FAREWELL WEEK in New-York.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager .... Mr. Joseph Jefferson
Stage Manager .... Mr. James Simmonds
Musical Director .... Mr. Thomas Baker
Scenic Artist ... J. E. Hayes | Prompter ...... T. B. [illegible]
CONTINUED SUCCESS
TUESDAY, Aug. 14,
And every evening till further notice,
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,

Mrs. JOHN WOOD	as	Florence
Mr. JOS. JEFFERSON	as	Asa Trenchard
Mr. E. A. SOTHERN	as	Lord Dundreary
Mr. COULDOCK	as	Murcott
Mr. PETERS	as	Binney
Mr. T. BURNETT	as	[illegible]
Mr. STODDART	as	Sir Edward
Mrs. CHANFRAU	as	Augusta
Mrs. VINING	as	Mrs. Mountchessington
Miss JEFFERSON	as	[illegible]

AND
MISS SARA STEVENS ... as ...... Mary Meredith
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY BY HAYES.
AMERICAN COUSIN POLKA,
By THOMAS BAKER,
Will be performed every evening.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; commencing at 8 precisely.
Seats may be secured one week in advance.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Niblo's Garden.
R. M. HOOLEY, S. C. CAMPBELL and G. W. H. GRIFFIN, Proprietors.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 13 and Every Evening.
THE STAR TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION,
HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
Comprising the following well-known artists:
BILLY BIRCH,
His first appearance since his return from California.
T. UNSWORTH,
S. C. CAMPBELL, Master EUGENE,
Signor OLIVEIRA,
The great Solo Violinist, late of the Drayton Opera Troupe,
G. W. H. GRIFFIN, R. M. HOOLEY,
J. B. DONNIKER, J. C. REEVES,
AUG. ASCHE, E. J. MELVILLE,
J. T. BOYCE, J. J. HILLIARD, &c.,
Who will have the honor to appear in the best
ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT
Ever offered to a New York audience. For particulars, see programme.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Private Boxes $3.

CLOSING EXHIBITION
OF
STEAMER
GREAT EASTERN.
ON
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
13th, 14th and 15th inst.
THE LAST OPENING OF THE SHIP
PRIOR TO HER DEPARTURE FOR ENGLAND
On the 16th instant
Visitors will find steamboats at the wharf, foot of Hammond-st., every half hour from 8 A. M. until [illegible] P. M.
Tickets may be obtained on the wharf at 50 cents each.
Children under twelve years of age, half price.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

MR. C. JEROME HOPKINS
Respectfully announces his first grand
SACRED AND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT,
For TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14.
He will be assisted by
MISS HATTIE ANDREW, SOPRANO,
Her last appearance previous to her departure for Italy;
MISS ANNIE KEMP BOWLER, Contralto;
MR. GEO. CROZIER, Tenor, and
SIGNOR MONTANARI, Baritone,
(First appearance in America;)
A full chorus from the New-York Harmonic Society, under the direction of
MR. GEO. F. BRISTOW;
And full orchestra, conducted by MR. J. F. STRATTON. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at HALL & SONS and Palace Gardens.

REOPENING OF THE GREAT EASTERN.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That in order to comply with the strongly-expressed wishes of the public,
The
GREAT EASTERN
will be
THROWN OPEN TO INSPECTION
For the last three days of her stay in New-York, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of August.
VISITORS will be admitted between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., at a charge of
FIFTY CENTS EACH.
CHILDREN HALF-PRICE.
J. H. YATES, Secretary.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
REVIVAL of the Fairy Spectacle of
CINDERELLA,
PROCESSIONS, DANCES AND FETES.
THIS EVENING, and every Evening until proper notice, together with
ZOYARA,
THE HANLONS,
DUVERNY, DEBACK, SEBASTIAN, and all of
NIXON'S ROYAL TROUPE.
Admission .... 50 cents.
GRAND MATINEE on WEDNESDAY, at 2 O'CLOCK.
LOOK FOR THE CURRICULUM.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TOODLES NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, AUG. 14,
THE TOODLES.
TIMOTHY TOODLES .... Mr. FLORENCE.
After which
HOW TO GET OUT OF IT.
GRACE (assuming five characters, with songs and dances .... Mrs. FLORENCE.
LUSNIGAN .... Mr. FLORENCE.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors ... Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 14, 1860.
The performances will commence with
THE STRANGER.
To be succeeded by
SALVATOR ROSA.
Concluding with THE IRISH MORMON.

THE BAY AND CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT SUNRISE.
A large Painting by
GEORGE L. BROWN,
On exhibition at the
CRAYTON ART GALLERY,
No. 750 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.
Admittance 25 cents. GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
No. 398 CANAL-ST.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME LA MARS HAS REMOVED TO No. 186 Varick-st., near Charlton-st., where she describes all diseases which afflicts humanity; will give you a bird's-eye view of your whole life, &c. Furnished rooms for lying-in women. Terms moderate.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

ROUTINE BUSINESS—ALDERMAN STARR'S POSITION ON THE JAPANESE APPROPRIATIONS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a resolution was passed, formally declaring Sixth-avenue open from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street to Harlem River, and directing the collection of the assessment for the carrying out of the improvement. The Supreme Court has already approved of the assessment.

A communication was received from the City Inspector, in favor of the construction of a receiving-basin, and the necessary culvert therefor, in Park-street, at or near Mission-place. The communication was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

A resolution to appropriate $2,500 for the purpose of purchasing a new engine for the use of Mohawk Engine Company No. 16, was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

A resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Ferries, in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, to some point on the New-Jersey shore, nearly opposite, and directing the Comptroller to sell the lease of ferry-dock room at that place.

A preamble and resolution were laid on the table, referring to a Committee the consideration of the best means of obtaining a complete digest of the laws and ordinances affecting the City Government, showing under appropriate heads the powers and duties of public officers, and the jurisdiction of the several departments.

A resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company to repair their tracks, was concurred in.

The resolution from the Board of Councilmen directing a stay of proceedings in the matter of laying the pipe from the distributing to the receiving reservoir, was non-concurred in.

Alderman STARR then rose to a question of privilege, and spoke as follows:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I rise to a question of privilege, and request the indulgence of the Board while I make an explanation or statement of my official acts while connected with the Joint Special Committee on the reception of the Japanese Embassy. The animosity of the entire City Press, with one or two slight exceptions, and the malevolence and malignity with which I, not only as a member of the Common Council, but as a private citizen, have been assailed by the editor of one of the most influential journals in the country, renders it imperatively necessary for me, in vindication of my hitherto unsullied reputation as a citizen and public officer; and in justice to my immediate constituents, my friends, and even my own relatives, that the charges so unsparingly preferred against me in the paper alluded to should be met on my part with the most positive denial, in this Board, in the presence of my colleagues, who, also, no doubt, were such charges permitted to go unrefuted, might, and very properly would, be justified in considering themselves compromised by any further connection or association with one of their number so sullied in character and reputation as to be unable to refute the various slanders circulated in the paper in question against his reputation as an honest man. When the question of a public reception of the Japanese Embassy was first mooted in the Common Council, various opinions were entertained as to the amount necessary to be appropriated; and in view of the immense advantages likely to be secured to us as a nation, and in which the City, from its commercial superiority over any other in the Union, would be likely to derive more than its proportionate quota, very enlarged ideas of the arrangements for the reception of the Ambassadors were entertained by the members of the Common Council, and it was extremely difficult to arrive at anything like an approximate amount necessary to be expended; the sums mentioned being as various and in some instances as indefinite as the ideas of the members on the subject. There being no data on which to found an estimate of the probable cost of the reception of the seventy-two persons, among them Princes of the highest rank in their own country, who were entirely unacquainted with our manners, customs or language, that all attempts to arrive at a definite amount was abandoned, and the sum of $30,000 was fixed upon as probably sufficient to pay the expenses of the reception. Before, however, the sum to be appropriated was finally agreed upon, and while all was doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the members, I wrote and presented to you, Sir, as President of the Board, an amendment to the original resolution, in the words following, and to be found on page 313 of the journal, April 26, 1860, viz.:

"*And be it further Resolved*, That the said Special Committee be, and are hereby, directed to present a detailed statement of the disbursements on account of said reception of the Japanese Ambassadors, signed by at least a majority of such Committee, before payment shall be made thereon."

The amendment was adopted by the Board, almost unanimously, one member only voting in the negative.

I ask you, Sir, I ask the members of this Board, I ask the public, my immediate constituents, particularly; I ask the gentleman who edits the journal alluded to in the first paragraph of this explanation, if this looks like an attempt on my part to conceal from the public the "enormities" said to have been practiced by the Committee? I contend, and presume it will be admitted by all, that my amendment to the original resolution peremptorily directs that no bills can be paid for expenses incurred in the reception unless they shall be certified to as being correct by at least a majority of the Special Committee; that upon presentation to the Committee for approval, before payment can be made by the Comptroller, the bills then become public property, open to inspection by the public, when judgment can be then, and not until then, passed upon them by the public; and in this connection it may be well for me to state that no bill by me considered unjust or exorbitant will ever receive my approval for payment by the Comptroller. To further relieve me from the odium which certain parties have endeavored to attach to me, I appeal to my colleagues on the Committee to bear witness to the fact, that on all questions under consideration before us, connected with the reception, such as the ball given in honor of the Ambassadors, refreshments furnished on the occasion of the ball, and many other expenses, which I considered entirely too expensive, if not altogether unnecessary, my voice was raised against them, but that, being in a minority on the Committee, without avail. In conclusion, Sir, permit me to say that I signed the application to the Comptroller for the amount of $105,000, in order that a sum sufficient to pay all the claims for the reception might be included in the ordinance at that time about being presented to the Common Council by the Comptroller, to make provision for deficiencies in several accounts for the present year, having been informed that the "Contingent Fund" was nearly exhausted, and knowing that the $30,000 appropriated was insufficient to liquidate the cost of the reception. I did not then, nor do I now, believe the expense will amount to the sum asked to be appropriated; but when it is considered that all bills must be, pursuant to my amendment to the original resolution, countersigned by a majority of the Committee, before payment can be demanded, and that any surplus remaining from the above amount, if appropriated, can be lapsed into the City treasury, I have every confidence in believing that my acts in connection with the reception of the Japanese Ambassadors will receive the approval of all right-minded and honorable men, the unwarranted attacks of the editors of the *Tribune* newspaper to the contrary notwithstanding.

And I further desire that the Chairman of the Committee will, at his earliest convenience, call the Committee together in order that all may have an opportunity of examining the bills; and, at the same time, that the public may have an opportunity of knowing how much money they have to pay, and what they are paying for. I can assure you, Mr. President, and also the members of the Committee, that I shall never attach my name to any bill that I deem unjust or exorbitant. But, at the same time, I feel it to be my duty to vote for all bills when I become satisfied they are just and correct, no matter what their amount may be.

The Board then adjourned to the first Monday in September.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN

NO WORK ON THE NEW PIPES OF THE CROTON BOARD TO BE PAID—$500 APPROPRIATED FOR THE FUNERAL EXPENSES OF MORTON FAIRCHILD—RECESS UNTIL SEPTEMBER.

A resolution was offered directing the Comptroller not to pay any warrants drawn for the work of connecting the receiving and distributing reservoirs, without directions from the Common Council. The ground upon which the resolution is founded is that the resolution heretofore passed, allowing this work to be prosecuted without contract, was passed illegally.

Mr. LENT moved a reference, hoping that such an important work would not be stopped without some reason being assigned, and as yet none had been. The resolution was, however, passed by a vote of 17 to 6, and a concurrence on the part of the Aldermen, will stop one of the most necessary and important of the public works now in progress. A second resolution, offered by the same gentleman, Mr. HALL, calls on the Croton Board to know if the work has been commenced, and how far it has progressed. This is a continuation of the measure introduced at a previous meeting, the correspondence between the Croton Board and the Mayor having been published in the TIMES.

The salary of the Superintendent of Street Improvements was increased from $2,000 to $3,000 per annum, to commence on the 1st January, 1860.

The appropriation of $500 for the funeral expenses of Major Morton Fairchild was passed.

Sewers were ordered built in Fifty-sixth, Fifty-fifth, and Forty-third streets, and the latter street was ordered to be paved with the Belgian pavement, from Broadway to Sixth avenue.

An interpreter for the Fourth District Court, at a salary of $800, was authorized,—as also the pavement with trap-block of Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Madison avenue.

Several general orders of no public interest were concurred in, and the Board adjourned until the first Monday of September.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From the 4th day of August to the 11th day of August, 1860. Men, 127; Women, 95; Boys, 222; Girls, 210—Total, 654. Adults, 223; Youths, 19; Children, 419; Males, 349; Females, 305; Colored Persons, 8.

DEATHS FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	2	Fever, puerp'l.	3	Inflam. Gland	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, remit.	2	Inflam. Stomach	9
Cholera Infant.	132	Fever, scarlet	30	Inflam. Throat	3
Cholera morbus	6	Fever, typhoid	5	Inflam. of Veins	3
Congest'n brain	21	Fever, typhus	1	Jaundice	1
Congest'n lungs	4	Hooping Cough	1	Measles	7
Convuls'ns, Inf.	40	Inflam. Bladder	1	Pleurisy	2
Croup	3	Inflam. Bowels	2	Small-pox	8
Diarrhoea	19	Inflam. of Brain	17	Sun Stroke	6
Diphtherite	6	Inflam. Heart	1	Teething	13
Dysentery	13	Inflam. Kidneys	3	Varioloid	1
Erysipelas	1	Inflam. Liver	2		
Fever, interm't.	2	Inflam. Lungs	23	Total	399

DEATHS FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Constipation of the Bowels	1	Heart, dis. of	3
Albumina'a and Bright's dis. of kidneys	2	Consumption	89	Marasmus, Ad't.	1
Anemia	1	Debility, Adult	2	Marasmus, Inf't.	39
Aneurism	1	Debility, Infant	9	Mortification	1
Asthma	2	Dropsy	8	Palsy	4
Cancer	2	Dropsy in Head	30	Rupture	1
Cherea	1	En't of Heart	1	Scrofula	3
		Fatty Liver	1	Ulcerat'n throat	2
				Unknown	2
Total					208

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	1	Delirium trem's	5	Old Age	7
Burned or Scl'd.	1	Drowned	7	Poison	1
Casualties	5	Fracture	1	Premature B'th	10
Concussion of the Brain	1	Intemperance	3	Suffocation, ac'l.	1
		Lues Venerea	1	Suicide	3
Total					47

CHILDREN UNDER 1 YEAR.

Under 1 month	31	From 4 to 8 months	86
From 1 to 2 months	17	From 8 to 12 months	81
From 2 to 4 months	27		
Total			225

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	3	Premature Birth	10
Brain and Nerves	144	Stomach, Bowels, and other Digestive Organs	241
Generative Organs	3	Uncertain Seat and General Fevers	46
Heart and Blood Vessels	10	Unknown	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	136	Urinary Organs	2
Old age	7		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	50		
Total			654

Of which 29 were from violent causes.

WARDS.

Ward.		Ward.		Ward.	
Ist	15	IXth	16	XVIIth	66
IId	1	Xth	19	XVIIIth	34
IIId	1	XIth	53	XIXth	45
IVth	22	XIIth	39	XXth	48
Vth	22	XIIIth	22	XXIst	70
VIth	50	XIVth	27	XXIId	35
VIIth	18	XVth	11		
VIIIth	24	XVIth	17	Total	654

DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1860.

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Aug. 14, 1858	695 Dec. 41
Week ending Aug. 13, 1859	661 Dec. 7
Week ending Aug. 4, 1860—	
From acute disease	303
From chronic disease	151
From external causes, &c.	43—497
Week ending Aug. 11, 1860—	
From acute disease	399
From chronic disease	208
From external causes, &c.	47—654
Increase this week	157
Total interments in Potter's Field	65
Corner's Cases	46

ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES.

The following is the weekly report from the City Inspector's Department on the abatement of nuisances:

Complaints of Nuisances, &c., received	209
Complaints for which no cause existed	6
Notices served	205
Abatement of nuisances under notice	270
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	287
No. of loads of night soil removed from the City limits	1034
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	61
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	2
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	458
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	3,500

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, &c., Seized and Removed from the City.

Beef, No. of pounds	700
Veal, No. of pounds	930
Fish, No. of pounds	1,110
Poultry, No. of pounds	250
Other Meats, No. of pounds	1,640
Hogs	6

Street Cleaning.

No. of Laborers employed	263
No. of Carts employed	297
No. of loads of ashes and garbage removed	6,461
No. of loads of street dirt, filth, &c., removed	7,721
Amount earned by sweepers	$1,611 75
Amount earned by dirt cartmen	1,245 82
Amount earned by ash cartmen	1,773 66
Total amount	$4,631 23

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—According to previous announcement, the *Great Eastern* was yesterday re-opened to exhibition, at the usual rate of fifty cents, and during the day about one thousand persons went on board. The steam-tug *J. L. Lockwood*, and the Peck-slip ferry-boat *Ethan Allen*, were employed during the day in conveying the people from Hammond-street pier to the ship. To-morrow and Wednesday will positively close the public exhibition, and on Thursday the consignees, Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., state that she will leave, as advertised, for Milford Haven, England, *via* Halifax. At Annapolis, only 1,500 of the 2,500 tons of coal engaged were delivered in season for the ship. The balance required for the home trip—about 1,000 tons—is now going on board, by purchase of the Company, from our City coal barges alongside. During the heavy south-east blow, yesterday, the ship lay broadside across the stream, and at times apprehensions were felt that the immense strain might part her chains. According to the official report of the first officer, the *Great Eastern* made excellent running time from Annapolis and the Capes of Virginia. The following is the record of the trip:

"Left Annapolis at 7½ A. M., on Saturday, the 11th. Arrived off Cape Henry at 4:10 P. M. Stopped ten minutes to leave pilot. Arrived off the Hook at noon on the 12th. Distance run from Annapolis to Cape Henry 60 nautical miles. Time occupied, nine hours and ten minutes, or about 17.4 nautical miles an hour. Distance run from Cape Henry to our position off the Hook at noon, 253 nautical miles. Time occupied, 19 hours and 40 minutes, or about 12.8 nautical miles an hour. Allowing one knot an hour for a southerly current from Cape May up to the Hook, will give the ship's speed nearly 13.8 nautical miles an hour. Head wind all the way. (Signed) WM. HENRY DAVIES, First Officer *Great Eastern*."

The following card has been sent by Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. for insertion:

"The movements of the great ship prior to her departure from England were so often disappointing to the public that there seems to be some uncertainty in people's minds as to whether she will actually leave us on Thursday next. The advertisement of Messrs. GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. sets this question at rest, and there is no doubt that she will leave our shores on the date fixed. The ship will stop at Halifax on her outward passage to land the passengers she takes hence for that city, and receive the latest news. Until the evening of Wednesday next she will be open for exhibition to the public."

THE DROWNING OF MR. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ—MEETING OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—There was a large turnout last evening of Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M., at their Armory, corner of University-place and Thirteenth-street, to arrange for attending the obsequies of the late Mr. GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, a member of the Regiment at the time of his death. Capt. BENSEL presided, and in stating the object of the meeting in fitting terms of eulogy, portrayed the character and attractive social traits of the deceased, which had won their united confidence, esteem and affection. In view of the fine physical culture, and power of muscle and endurance of Mr. RATZ, death by drowning he indicated as the last kind of death they would have supposed would be his fate. His sudden decease he enforced as a solemn lesson to them all. Concluding his remarks, Capt. BENSEL gave instructions regarding their attendance at the funeral. They were directed to meet at 2 P. M. to-day at their armory, and thence march in full uniform to the late residence of Mr. RATZ, in the Bowery, and with a band of music preceding, the usual insignia of mourning on their left arm and muskets reversed, escort the remains to Greenwood. A committee of five, consisting of Lieuts. Harway and Hume, and privates Sloell, Hayes and Driggs, was appointed to draft resolutions for presentation to Mrs. RATZ, expressing their feelings of regret at the decease of their former comrade in arms; upon which the regiment adjourned to meet at the armory at the hour to-day specified in the instructions of their commanding officer.

EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET.—The City is getting so much changed by various alterations, to say nothing of improvements, that no individual of a few years' standing can hold the whereabouts of any of its former buildings in absolute remembrance. This is apparent by the many changes which have been recently made in the lower part of the town, of which the foremost are the widening of Duane and Reade streets. Chambers-street is now being extended to James slip. The Chatham Bank will come down in a few days for that purpose, and when the entire work is finished we shall have a handsome thoroughfare from one river to the other.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF DOGS.—At the dog-pound, during this season, up to the present time, 4,300 dogs have been consigned to a watery grave, costing the city no less than $[illegible]080 for their capture. Very many of these animals, it is supposed, have been brought from places outside the City limits, and sold for their blood-money of twenty-five cents each. The City Marshal intends, during the next season, to have the dog-pound matters so arranged that only City-bred dogs shall have the privilege of being drowned. Country dogs are not to be taken in and done for.

WHERE IS MAYOR WOOD?—The City of New-York has been without a Mayor for the past ten days. President PECK, of the Board of Aldermen, has officiated in Mayor WOOD's place, to the extreme limit of his ability; but, notwithstanding his assiduity and complaisance, he is not Mayor WOOD. Where is Mayor WOOD? Echo replies at Saratoga. Private information says Lake George. In the absence of all positive information, the question must still recur, Where is Mayor WOOD?

THE WEATHER.—The day commenced, yesterday, sultry and close, with clouds foreboding rain. During the forenoon, and again in the afternoon, there were many attempts by those clouds to get up a storm, but they accomplished nothing beyond a wetting of the sidewalks, which the sun immediately dried up. The wind blew rather stiffly meanwhile, and raised a dust and things generally. But last night came down the long-desired, plashing rain cooling not only the earth, but the temper of mortals. It was the first rain since the hot weather set in, and it was like coals at Few Years to a frozen out family. After a drought, with the thermometer nearly to blood-heat, we are inclined to agree with PINDAR, "*ariston men udor*"—water is best.

MILITARY INVITATION.—The authorities of Cleveland, Ohio, have invited the Eighth Regiment of New-York and Company E, National Grays, of Brooklyn, to join in the ceremonies attendant upon the inauguration of the Perry Monument in that city, next week. Company E have accepted the invitation, and no doubt the Eighth Regiment, or at least a division of them, will do likewise. The invitation is gracefully extended, and should meet with a cordial reciprocation.

LIQUOR-DEALERS' MEETING.—The regular semi-monthly meeting of the City and County Liquor-Dealer's Protective Society, was held last evening at the Bleecker House, JOHN D. HOMBERGER in the Chair. Owing to the storm the meeting was not large, but several members were admitted, and the regular reports were received and disposed of.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—JOHN DOUGLAS, a sailor on board the ship *William Tell*, assaulted a ship-mate named MORTIMER, as the vessel was passing Sandy Hook, inward bound. DOUGLAS was confined by the Captain, who delivered him to the Harbor Police on arrival here, and he was placed in the Tombs. MORTIMER was sent to the City Hospital, suffering from a flesh wound.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.—The mails for Hamburg and the German States only, to go by steamer *Saxonia*, will be made up on Wednesday, Aug. 15, closing at 10½ A. M. For Europe, per steamship *Asia*, the mails will close at the Post-office on the same day and hour.

The Syrian Massacres.

AID AND SYMPATHY MEETING AT THE TRACT-HOUSE.

In response to a public call, signed by a number of influential citizens, a meeting was held at the Tract-Society House yesterday afternoon, to consider the subject of the Christian massacre in Syria, and to adopt measures for rendering assistance to the sufferers. About twenty persons were present, among them some of our most prominent clergymen. After prayer by Rev. GEO. W. WOOD, Rev. Dr. BAIRD stated the objects of the meeting, and alluded to the fact that meetings for the same purpose were being held in England and France by Jews as well as Christians. The main purpose of the present meeting was to appoint a committee to prepare an appeal to the people of the United States and to designate persons to receive contributions.

Mr. PRIME read the appeal emanating from the Committee of the Anglo-American League at Beyrout, and also a letter giving an account of the massacre at Damascus, but containing nothing in addition to what has already been published.

Dr. BETHUNE thought it was high time that something was done by the people of this country. All other Christian nations were moving in the matter, and we should not longer lag behind.

Mr. J. HOSFORD SMITH, the Turkish Consul at this port, urged the importance of our Government having a naval vessel on the Syrian Coast.

Prof. MARTIN did not wish to leave the humanities of the subject complicated by any reference to the religion of the sufferers. In the last number of the *Missionary Herald* there was a letter from a missionary, stating that the Christians were engaged in getting up a war of extermination against the Druses, and he thought they would be wofully disappointed in the result.

After some further remarks by different gentlemen, a Committee, consisting of Mr. PRIME, Mr. HOWE, Mr. GILMAN, Dr. BETHUNE and Dr. BAIRD, was appointed by the Chair, to report a Committee of fifteen, whose duty it should be to consider the whole matter—to draw up a petition to the Government for protection to our citizens in Syria, to appeal to the people for contributions, and to determine the method of disposing of the funds.

The Committee retired, and, after a few minutes' consultation, returned and requested power to increase the number of the Committee to twenty-five, which was granted. They then reported the following gentlemen as said Committee:

Peletah Perit,	Danl. Lord,	Rev. R. S. Storrs,
Francis Hall,	Hiram Ketchum,	Rev. G. W. Bethune,
Wm. M. Evarts,	Archi'ald Russell,	
Danl. Drew,	Fred. S. Winston,	Rev. Robt. Baird,
Saml Colgate,	W. C. Alexander,	Rev. S. J. Prime,
Jas. W. Beekman,	Fisher Howe,	Rev. J. P. Thompson,
Jno. E. Williams,	Stuart Brown,	
Gerard Hallock,	Luther Bradish,	Rev. J. C. Smith.
Jas R. Spalding,	Rev. G. Spring,	

On motion, the Committee was empowered to fill vacancies that might occur in its numbers, and Dr. BAIRD was appointed Secretary to the Committee, with power to call a meeting of the same whenever he should deem it expedient.

The meeting then adjourned.

Police Reports.

FATE OF A REJECTED SUITOR—A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

On the 6th inst., Archibald Nichols, a boatman, living at Rye, Westchester County, disappeared under circumstances which gave rise to the belief, on the part of his friends, that he had been the subject of violence at the hands of Mary Given and Jacob Chatham, both of whom resided at the time in that village. It seems that Mary, who is a pleasant looking Irish girl, about 17 years of age, some two months ago engaged herself in the family of a respectable resident of Rye, as a domestic. She soon made the acquaintance of deceased and received an offer of marriage from him. His suit, however, she rejected, on the ground of his intemperate habits, and the match was also opposed by his friends. Subsequently Jacob Chatham, another young man, offered himself as a candidate for the girl's hand, and was accepted. After Nichols learned this fact he became very jealous of Chatham and is said to have availed himself of every opportunity to annoy both him and the young woman. At the time of his disappearance, having learned that the young couple had gone out in a small boat for a pleasure excursion on the Sound, he procured a skiff and went in pursuit of them. He was never seen alive again, and a few days since his body was found in the water so much decomposed, however, as to make it difficult to decide whether his death had resulted from violence or from drowning. The friends of Nichols had their suspicions excited against Chatham and Mary as being in some way cognizant of his death, and these were heightened by the fact that the young woman, immediately after her return from the excursion, left Rye for this City, where she has since been living with her mother. Accordingly, a day or two subsequent to her arrival here, some of them followed her and represented the affair to Inspector Carpenter, who sent for the young woman and questioned her as to her knowledge of the matter. She denied that she had seen anything of Nichols after going into the boat, and her manner seemed so truthful, that all who heard the examination became convinced of her innocence, particularly as her story coincided with that given by Chatham. Since the remains of Nichols have been discovered, however, a thorough investigation of the circumstances attending his death has been determined upon by the Coroner of Westchester County, and a warrant having been issued for the arrest of the young woman, Detective Bennett, yesterday, took her into custody, pending the result of the inquest, which will be held to-day, at Rye. Some of the friends of deceased state that he was heard to scream "Murder," and others say that his boat was seen to approach that which contained the lovers, while the majority of those who know all the parties are of opinion that Nichols, being under the influence of liquor, fell overboard and was drowned.

MORE VIOLENT ASSAULTS.

Early yesterday morning, two men named John Kalinski and Mitchell Pomp, engaged in a fight at their apartment in a tenement house at the corner of Baxter and Franklin streets, when, after beating each other some time, Kalinski, it is said, procured a razor and inflicted a frightful gash upon his antagonist's head, nearly severing the temporal artery, and followed the advantage he had thereby obtained by rendering his victim helpless with a blow from a piece of heavy crockery. Officer Doran, of the Sixth Precinct, attracted by the noise of the disturbance, took Kalinski into custody, and Justice KELLY committed him to prison. Pomp was placed in the Hospital....Wm. J. Coit, residing at No. 200 Henry-street, became involved in a quarrel late on Sunday night with one Richard Holbrook, and Henrietta his wife, which finally resulted in blows. Mrs. Holbrook, it is said, assisted her husband in his efforts to get the best of the encounter, and between them both Coit had his nose broken, besides receiving a severe stab in the vicinity of the right shoulder. Subsequently, Mr. and Mrs. Holbrook were taken into custody, and Justice STEERS held them pending the result of the injuries they had caused. At the time of his arrest Holbrook had a knife and a loaded revolver in his possession. The wounds of the injured man were dressed at a drug-store, and he was conveyed to his residence, his injuries being too severe to admit of his making an affidavit against his assailants.

A SACRIFICE OF CREDIT.

Abraham Weinberg, a jeweler, residing at No. 21 Chrystie-street, was arrested, yesterday, on the complaint of Messrs. William R. Rhodes & Co., of Providence, Rhode Island, who charge him with having defrauded them to the extent of $381, by means of false representations. On the 9th of April last the accused purchased jewelry from the complainants, to the value of the above sum, and gave his note, payable 90 days after date, for the amount. At the maturity of the document it was not paid, and Messrs. Rhodes & Co. allege that the accused was insolvent at the time of the transaction, while his representations of owning $2,000 above his debts and liabilities were untrue, and made with the intent of defrauding them. Justice WELSH required Weinberg to give bail for his appearance when the case shall be called for trial.

$5,000 STOLEN FROM A BANK PORTER—BOLD THIEF.

Yesterday forenoon, as the porter of the Greenwich Savings Bank was leaving the Greenwich Bank, having in his hand $5,000 in bills, which he had just drawn, he was accosted by a stranger, who in a moment snatched the money from his hand, and was out of sight before the amazed porter could give an alarm. The police of the Ninth Ward were notified of the robbery, but the chances of finding the thief are very small.

SINGULAR ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

On Sunday night three young men were arrested by the Eleventh Precinct Police for being drunk, and conducting themselves in a disorderly manner, at a lager-bier saloon in Third street. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house, and the officer in command was about to examine them in the usual form, when suddenly George Crandall, one of the parties, darted to an open window and jumped to the ground. The distance is rather more than 20 feet, but he was not so much injured by his leap as to disable him from making good his escape.

A WEIGHTY THEFT.

Justice KELLY yesterday committed for examination Carleton Mindenthall, who formerly was employed in a manufactory at No. 51 New-street, on a charge of having stolen a quantity of machinery, valued in the aggregate at $250, from Mr. Albert H. Wright, of No. 1 Barclay-street. The accused was arrested by Officer Byrnes, of the First Precinct, when he confessed to having taken the property, and stated that he had authority from its owner for his action. The statement, however, Mr Wright characterizes as untrue.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BOAT CAPSIZED—NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE LADIES AND THREE GENTLEMEN.—On Saturday last JAMES SHERMAN, with a party of friends, consisting of five ladies and two gentlemen besides himself, hired a boat near Countyville, for a sail on the Great South Bay, and when off Pelican Bar, near Shor beach, the boat, by a sudden flaw of the wind, was capsized and the whole party was thrown into water. The accident was witnessed by the crews of several fishing smaks, who immediately went to the rescue of the unfortunate party, and reached them in time to prevent loss of life. The rescued party was taken to Fire Island where a handsome purse was made up for the rescuers, but they refused to accept it.

THE ESCAPES FROM THE PENITENTIARY.—At a meeting of the Penitentiary Committee, held yesterday, the matter of the recent escape of prisoners from the Penitentiary was investigated. It was ascertained upon competent testimony that the prisoners who escaped were under the immediate care of a keeper named BROWN, who was absent at the time at dinner. He was discharged by the committee, and another man appointed in his place, subject, of course, to the approval of the Board of Supervisors.

SUICIDE.—Bartholomew SULLIVAN, residing at the corner of Luqueer and Columbia-streets, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a shoe knife. Domestic difficulties, it is said, caused him to do it. Police Surgeon BALL was promptly on the spot, and rendered all the aid in his power, but without avail. The deceased leaves a family.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening to open the contracts for the plumbing work necessary to supplying the City Hall with water. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was directed to enter into contract with Messrs. COGGINS & Co., they being the lowest bidders, and the Board adjourned.

A BRUTAL MOTHER.—Mrs. MARGARET FINNEGAN was committed by Justice CALAHAN yesterday for examination on a charge of ill-treating her own child, a girl 11 years of age. One of the neighbors of the accused states that at one time she lowered the child into a well by means of a rope about her neck, and at another time burned her on the arm with a hot iron.

CHILD FOUND IN A VAULT.—The body of a small child was found in a vault at No. 4 Union-street yesterday. No one about the premises seems to know anything about it, but Coroner HORTON will endeavor to elicit some information to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A little child, whose parents reside at No. 58 Atlantic-street, died, yesterday, from burns received the day before by a kettle of hot water falling upon it.

THE CENSUS.—According to the census returns there are 4,000 persons more in the Fifteenth Ward than in 1855.

A Chapter on Social Torture.

From the Saturday Review.

It has often been remarked that, under all the superficial crust of civilization, the primitive barbarity of man remains. The cruelty that prompts the Indian to torture his captives and the cannibal to eat his enemy, is smothered, not extinguished, by the refinements of life. Man cannot rid himself of the disposition to put his fellows to pain, and to shield himself under the plea of necessity. But in civilized life, as death and bodily affliction seldom follow as the immediate and visible consequences of this propensity to torture, the cruelty is often so managed that it is concealed from those who inflict it, and in a measure from those who suffer from it. Both parties try to persuade themselves that it does not hurt so very much, after all. Many of the small tortures of life also fall only on those who are possessed of at least moderate riches, or are acquainted with their possessors; and the voice of general and popular indignation is therefore never raised against the authors of the torment. An excellent instance is afforded by "At Homes," which yearly cause so much pain and annoyance in London, and are yet borne very meekly and gently. At no one moment of the process do the tormentors or tormented exactly realize what the amount of suffering is; and as the pain is treated as inevitable, and is spread over a considerable space of time, there is no violent feeling of antagonism awakened by it. Besides, there is no real danger, no lasting inconvenience or misery connected with it; and so the sufferers are able to cheer themselves with the thought that it will soon be over. In all these respects it resembles the toothache more than a really serious disease. The toothache is hard to bear, but the pain is distributed over many hours, and it does not injure the constitution or shorten life. We can learn to go through "At Homes" with the same sleepy and melancholy courage that we can bring to confront the toothache, and the end of all reflection on "At Homes" is the conviction that to acquire this courage is the true aim of the wise. There is no chance that "At Homes" will cease; and the only thing to do is to endure them in a proper spirit.

They will not cease, because there must be some means by which people can extend costless hospitality to the great body of their acquaintance for whom they do not care, and from whom they have nothing to expect. It certainly is an admirable contrivance, that by merely opening the drawing-room doors, and lighting the wax candles, and providing one ice among six, several scores of people should be considered to have been entertained, and had hospitality extended to them. Economy of time and means is the great secret and result of civilization, and if we compare an "At Home" with patriarchal hospitality, we see how far this economy can go. The patriarch, in his laborious way, used to kill his fattest kid, and bake his best dough, and resign the snuggest corner of his tent; and when, after a restless night, he used to walk about surveying the flock from which his favorite fatling was gone, he could only comfort himself with the thought that he had made one stranger happy. But a modern hostess does a hundred times as much with a hundredth part of the sacrifice and trouble. She has but to smile faintly as dozens of her wretched acquaintances pass her, to be civil for two or three hours, to incur a very small ice-bill, and when she goes to bed, she has extended hospitality to a number of people sufficient to make up a decent Arab tribe. It might be supposed that her pleasure in the feat would be damped by the thought that, however curious and creditable in itself, it had been painful to others. But such is the strange self-deception of the human mind, that every hostess, although fully appreciating the dreariness of "At Homes" elsewhere, hopes that her guests will not understand the process to which she is subjecting them, and that, while her secret purpose is to polish off the largest possible list of acquaintance with the least possible trouble, no one sees this, and everybody is having a real treat. It is evident from the manner of many hostesses that they actually expect their guests to be amused at the entertainment. Personally, they feel triumphant, as they well may, for they are obtaining a cheap victory over society, and they look to see the radiation of this triumph lighting up the countenances of those over whom it is won.

They do not always look in vain, so far as their lady guests are concerned. The patience of women is very beautiful, and they will sit out any entertainment under the sun without altering for a moment their church-going expression. It is difficult to feel sure that they do really dislike "At Homes." They are certain of wearing a nice dress, and they have the chance of a little conversation. But even if they did dislike the process they would do their best to conceal their sufferings. With men it is very different. In their faces may be traced the evident signs of two separate states of feeling. In some, whose minds are well regulated, and to whom reflection and a desire to be amiable have taught wisdom, there is a simple expression of sleepy despair, which we must insist anyone can attain who sets himself heartily to attain it. But on many faces there is a very different expression—that of a fierce and passionate indignation. Persons in the heyday of youth, or nervous in temperament, or unbroken into the usages of society, cannot command all at once the placidity that is desirable. Such men, when they stand in the corner of an "At Home" and find the dull moments slowly ticking away without producing any change in the dismal groups around them—when they have exhausted the gloomy satisfaction of watching the struggles with which the precarious ices are contested—when observation has nothing more to show them than the same simper on every woman's lips, and the same scowl on every man's brow—rebel against the lot that is cast upon them. Their blood boils at the thought that such suffering is forced upon them by the customs of society and by the adroit hospitality of the lady who is doing them all off in a batch. They ask who are they that they should be so treated, and what have they done to undergo such penance. Fancy, too, comes with her treacherous aid, and presents to their inward vision a picture which makes the reality before them doubly horrible. Bright scenes gleam before them, where there are no stiff people talking languidly in evening clothes, where sparing dabs of pink ice are unknown, and where no Gorgon is near to exact from them a laugh while she is freezing them into stone. In the dim and purple distance of dreamland they see ideal banquets, where things really eatable are enjoyed by persons in the ease of intimate society. Poor fools! they pay a heavy penalty for the indulgence given to the vanities of imagination, for the inevitable moment arrives, and they are again brought face to face with reality. Their future is then intensified tenfold—their lot seems ten times more miserable. Humanity has few disenchantments so bitter as when a man who has allowed his thoughts to wander, and has dreamed of having a little cold meat and beer, and a friendly chat, wakes and finds himself still at an "At Home."

It is want of consideration that makes people indulge in such feelings. They should put fairly before their minds how useful and convenient these "At Homes" are. How are acquaintances to be entertained and have a little civility shown them unless the thing can be managed in some such simple and easy way? Society is now so large, and so many persons of the most different habits and positions, and belonging to so many different nations, come to London in the season, that it is idle to expect that there can be the same ease, sociability and friendship shown to a miscellaneous throng that used to pervade small and intimate circles. The utility, and even necessity of "At Homes" is so obvious, that it is not too much to ask of men that they should behave as reasonable beings, and accept in a candid and straightforward manner what is useful and necessary. They should control their imagination and repress all signs of indignation on their face. No sensible person asks too much of them. All that can fairly be expected is, that they should sit or stand silent and sullen, with a frank air of martyrdom on their countenances. And, if they do as they ought, and discharge their duty properly, they may be sure of finding their reward. If "At Homes" are torture, they prepare the way for pleasure. There is something peculiarly agreeable in going to bed after an "At Home," which is hardly ever experienced under other circumstances, except perhaps when bed follows on a hot bath taken after a long railway journey. There is a very delicate charm in the ease of night attire, and in the power of extending the limbs at full length, when an "At Home" has been honestly undergone. And the reins may then be safely given to the fancy. If memory brings back dreams of the past evening, and the sufferer is once more hurried to the dismal scene of entertainment, he wakes up to find himself at ease and in safety, with the soft cool sheets about him. No hostess can come there bidding him grin while he bears what she inflicts. There are no pink ices and little biscuits there—no fitful gusts of anxious small-talk. All is quiet, and repose, and peace. If a savage never suffers under an "At Home," he never knows the delight of going to bed after one; and the civilization which creates new forms of pain gives new power of enjoying the pleasure that attends the cessation of social tortures.

The object of an "At Home" is not to give or receive hospitality, but to afford those invited an opportunity of feigning to consider that hospitality has been shown them. The acceptance of the invitation is a declaration that this opportunity is taken advantage of. The object is, as we have said, a good one. As real hospitality cannot be shown in a society that is extending itself indefinitely, there must be some such mode in which fictitious hospitality shall be proffered and welcomed. It would not do for persons who have houses in London to offer no civility whatever to those whom they do not know intimately; and at present "At Homes" are the recognized means of effecting a desirable object. We do not think that they are the best or simplest means that could be devised, but just now they and no other means are in fashion. As civilization makes way, a still greater economy of time and trouble will in all probability manifest itself. The object aimed at in "At Homes" could be attained more readily, and as satisfactorily, in many other ways that can be imagined. For instance, a lady who wished to have it recognized by her miscellaneous acquaintances that she had been civil to them might issue a printed circular of inquiry, and receive in answer an acknowledgment (perhaps on a receipt-stamp) that all the claims on her hospitality possessed by those whom she addressed were amply satisfied. The whole object of "At Homes" would thus be attained by an interchange of letters through the post; and if it seems odd, according to our notions at present, to manage hospitality in this way, we must remember that an "At Home" would seem equally odd to a patriarch. But this belongs to the future. We have only to deal with the fashions of our own times, and "At Homes," being the fashion now, should be encountered resolutely and patiently. At the same time, while the guests have a duty to perform, the hostess has a lesson which she really should take to heart. A woman of feeling, and good principle, and kindly sympathy, should show that she has a sense of what she is doing when she is giving an "At Home." A little modesty and penitence would suit her better than an air of triumph and of arrogant confidence. It is true that it is in the interest of society at large that she is putting her acquaintances to pain, but she should have the decency to appear sorry for what she is doing. We cannot help thinking that, if a hostess betrayed a little anxiety and pity for her victims—if she moved about gently and tenderly, like a person condemned to tread on other people's corns—if she accepted excuses readily, and showed a comprehension of what was passing in the brains of men—her guests would be more inclined to exert themselves, and any man who did not school his features into an expression of placid stupor would be treated as a rare and condemnable exception.

[Advertisement.]

STRANGERS visiting New-York can invest a small sum in no better way than by procuring a PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATION from FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, which will not only be of use at the present time, but will serve as a chart by which to govern their future lives. Hundreds of certificates might be shown from those whose progress toward success dates from the day they commenced to act upon the advice of the Practical Phrenologists.

[Advertisement.]

Those terrible Summer scourges, diarrhœa and dysentery, are completely controlled by using HOLLOWAY'S Pills. The stomach is invigorated, bile corrected, the functions of the bowels recuperated, and the general constitution improved by their alterative action.

[Advertisement.]

GURNEY'S GALLERY,
No. 707 Broadway.
PHOTOGRAPHS, IVORYTYPES, MINIATURES IN OIL, AND DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull but unchanged; $5 25 for extra State. WHEAT dull; sales 11,200 bushels new red Indiana, at $1 14½. CORN unchanged; sales, 10,500 bushels Indiana, at 53½c., 2,000 bushels Illinois, at 53½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 27c. on Flour, 8½c. on Wheat, 8c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—826 bbls. Flour, 11,200 bushels Wheat; 60,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—2,500 bushels Wheat; 67,400 bushels Corn. Shipped to Montreal, 3,243 bbls. Flour, 1,700 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Monday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull and nothing doing beyond a local trade. WHEAT dull and no sales. CORN firmer; sales 5,000 bushels, at 50½c.; 7,000 bushels, at 51c. OATS steady; sales 10,000 bushels Wisconsin, at 30c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Lake Imports*—4,000 bbls. Flour, 96,000 bushels Wheat, 84,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye. *Exports*—40,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR active. WHEAT active and 1c. lower; sales 35,000 bushels No. 2 Spring at 83c.@83½c., in store. CORN firm; sales 11,000 bushels at 43c.@43½c., in store. OATS steady. *Receipts*—1,900 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats. *Shipments*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 122,000 bushels Wheats, 88,000 bushels Corn. *Freights*—6c. on Wheat, 5½c. on Corn to Buffalo. Sight Exchange on New-York 1 ℔ cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR active, with a decline of 12½c. Howard-street superfine $5 50 WHEAT active and firm; red $1 20@$1 33; white $1 35@$65. CORN active; yellow 72c.@75c.; white 82c.@85. PROVISIONS active but less firm. BACON 9¾c.@11¾c. PORK—Mess $19 75. Prime $14 50. WHISKY firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 13.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 350 bales, including new, at 10c.@10¼c. for middling. SUGAR buoyant at 8¼c.@8¾c. for fair to fully fair. FLOUR dull at $5 37½@$5 45 for Superfine. LARD in kegs 14c. The rest of the market unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; white, $1 40@$1 50; red, $1 28@$1 32. CORN dull; yellow, 75c. PROVISIONS dull. WHISKY buoyant, at 22c.@22½c.

Passengers Arrived.

In schr. Henry Hooten, from Matanzas—Messrs. Lane and Hooper.

In bark Pentucket, from Zaza, Cuba—Mrs. Deckett and 2 children.

In brig Bion Bradbury, from Nuevitas—M Ramos.

In bark Hyperion, from Grand Turk, T. I.—M. Reimers and lady, E. Simmons, J. Jeffreys.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 09 | Sun sets.... 7 00 | Moon rises... 2 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 42 | Gov. Island. 6 31 | Hell Gate.... 7 53

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 13.

Cleared.

Steamer Franklin, ——, Baltimore, ——.

Ship C. Reed, Douglas, Valparaiso, W. J. Forbes.

Barks Acacia, Pinkham, Cork and market, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Hermes, Holback, London, Funke & Meinke.

Brigs S. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Oscar, (Nor.,) Timm, Trinidad, Reinhall & Bayley; Fannie, Arey, Lisbon, Ingalls & Carman; F. Palmer, Bulwer, Cork, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Clyde, Barker, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners T. D. Wagner, Ryder, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; New-York, Ryder, Boston, ——; M. Munson, Brewster, Alexandria, Safford & Dodge; Maria Jane, Ames, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Arietes, Chase, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master; Southport, Gladwin, New-Haven, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamship Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Martha Whetmore, (of Richmond,) Colburn, Shields 50 ds., with coal to Nesmith & Sons.

Ship Byzantium, Hilton, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to C. Grinnell.

Ship Raven, Crocker, Padang 120 ds., with sugar, pepper, &c., to Crocker & Warren. On the outward passage, Minot Sned, boy of New-York, jumped overboard and was lost.

Ship Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco May 3, with wheat, wool, hides, &c., to Willetts & Co.—vessel to Geo. Bulkley. Crossed the Equator July 21.

Ship Panama, Hanson, Galveston July 26, with cotton, &c., to Benning & Gosling.

Ship Harvest Queen, Young, Liverpool July 7, with mdse. and 368 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Permelia Flood, Anderson, Shields, via Long Hope Orkneys, where she put in for repairs, 43 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had light westerly winds up to the Banks, since then light southerly winds. Aug. 12, Fire Island bearing N. N. W. 10 miles, took pilot from boat Mary and Catharine, No. 8.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo July 25, with coffee, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Aug. 4, lat. 27 30, lon. 74 27, saw one of the New-York and Aspinwall steamers stg. S.

Bark Serafina, (of New-Orleans,) Hooner, Sagua Aug. 3, with sugar to master. On the Southern edge of Salt Cay Bank saw a vessel of about 200 tons bottom up.

Bark Weather Guage, McKie, Bahia July 13, with sugar to Geo. Moke.

Bark Cienfuegos Ogle, Cienfuegos July 25, with sugar and molasses to Ponvert & Co.

Bark Stella, (Brem.,) Wolfe, Bremen 33 ds., with mdse. and 278 passengers to Kerman Koop.

Bark D. G. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Peacock, Cienfuegos 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Bark Hyperion, Ward, Grand Turk, T. I., Aug. 1, with salt to T. T. Dwight. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Jas. E. Ward, Tibbetts, Turk's Island July 28, with salt to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes July 28, with molasses to T. T. Dwight.

Bark J. A. Lee, Christian, Demarara 19 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Bark Laura Ross, (of Belfast,) Durham, St. Jago, Cuba, 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to C. & E. J. Peters.

Bark Pentucket, Leighton, Zaza, Cuba, July 22, with sugar and molasses to Ynsaga, del Valle & Co.

Bark Winona, Gallison, Cadiz 32 ds., with wine, cork, &c., to Peck & Church.

Bark Yumuri, Anderson, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Stevens Bros.

Bark Alnah, Nevius, Trinidad, Cuba, 21 ds., with sugar and molasses to T. Swift & Co.

U. S. prize brig W. R. Kirby, Lieut. J. M. Duncan commanding, Key West Aug. 1, in ballast. Aug. 2, off Sombrero Light, spoke schr. Col. Lester, from Minatitlan for New-York; had been struck by lightning, which shivered her foremast, &c. Supplied them with provisions.

Brig Rush, Lloyd, Sagua July 31, with molasses to Fowler & Co. Had light winds the entire passage. Sld. in co. with brig Elmira, McDonald for New-York.

Brig Waccamaw, (of Bucksville, S. C.,) Nickels, Nuevitas Aug. 2, with sugar, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Lady of the Lake, Marshall, Elizabethport, with coal, for Boston.

Brig Bion Bradbury, (of Eastport,) Miller, Nuevitas July 29, with sugar to T. Owen & Son.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Atkins, Dorchester 10 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig H. M. Hine, (Br.,) Dart, Cienfuegos 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova.

Brig Sultan, Sutton, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to C. B. Dibble.

Brig Onward, (Br.,) Higgins, Cienfuegos 20 ds., with molasses to Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig New Era, (of Providence,) Walker, Mobile 16 ds., with cotton, &c., to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Bacalere (Fr.,) Ohlaganez, St. Pierre, N. F., with fish to King & Gadillett.

Brig Henry, (Br.,) Squarebridge, Picton 14 ds., with coal to W. T. Roome.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 8 ds., in ballast to Smith, Jones & Co.

Schr. Ann Maria, Hartich, St. Kitts July 19, and St. Martin's 26th, with salt to S. L. Mitchell & Son. Aug. 8, lat. 35 10, lon. 72 15, picked up two boxes marked soap, care T. Kasbee & Co., Mobile, care B. L. McInnis, Cahawba, Tartt & Howze, Marion, Perry Co., Ala.; one box marked powder, G. Westfield & Co., Mobile, Ala.

Schr. Albert, (Br.,) Crowell, St. Jago 18 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Whitman, Bros. & Co. Aug. 4, lat. 31 42, lon. 74 36, was boarded by a boat from wh. schr. Realentine Doane, of Provincetown, on a cruise, all well.

Schr. Col. Lester, (of Norwich,) Delanoy, Minititlan July 15, with mahogany and fustic to T. Vietor & Duckwitz. July 27, lat. 24 19, lon. 85 15, in a squall from S. E., was struck by lightning, which shivered the foremast.

Schr. Chara, (of Harrington,) Grace, Jacmel July 28, with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Helen, (of Boston,) Clark, Turk's Island 12 ds., with salt to master.

Schr. T. W. Faulkner, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to J. C. Dayton & Co.

Schr. C. E. Buck, (of Orland,) Coombs, Santa Cruz July 28, with rum to Roche Bros. & Coffee. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Geo. Hoffman, (of Fall River,) Lewis, Sydney 6 ds., with coal to Post & Small.

Schr. Harkaway, (Br.,) Benson, Bermuda 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. C. Thomas, Tuttle, Virginia 3 ds., with melons, for New-Haven.

Schr. Quickstep, Dorman, Sidney, C. C., 8 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. A. Hastings, (Br.,) Lowerson, Dorchester 14 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Sennett, Flanner, Applegit, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar to D. C. Murray.

Schr. L. M. Davis, Small, Boston 3 ds., with railroad iron to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Henry Hooten, (of Rockport,) Giles, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) Elderpin, St. Mary's Point, N. S., 8 ds., with stone to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Turk, Harvey, Lubec 5 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye.

Schr. Com. Kearney, Loring, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Tillie E. Babbit, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Lucy Blake, Wood, Rockland 4 ds., with lime.

Schr. Mexico, Cottrell, East Greenwich 2 ds.

Schr. Clarissa, Burgess, Fall River 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. Boston, Hutchings, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Bush, Virginia 2 ds., melons.

Schr. Wm. G. Tafts, Russell, Virginia 3 ds., wood.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

CORRECTION.—The ship reported as arrived on Saturday, the 11th inst., as the Carolus Magnus, was a mistake, as another vessel was taken for her.

By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13—Arr. ships Emily Augusta, from Liverpool; Flora McDonald, from Leghorn; barks Thomas Dill, from Porto Cabello; Azelia, from Rio Janeiro June 30; Kanaroba, from New York; brigs Lydia Francis, from Cienfuegos, spoke steamer Water Witch 25th, all well; schr. Okonola, from New-York for Mobile, 10th; also arr. schr. George Byron, from Cienfuegos.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13—Arr. bark Blue Wing, from Rio Janeiro July 5—left bark Esther, for Philadelphia; brig Peter C. Warwick, for New-York, and Ann Elizabeth, from Philadelphia; schr. J. Collowell, for New-York, all uncertain.

Spoken, &c.

Cohasset—fishing schr., of Provincetown, with plenty of fish, all well, Aug. 1, lat. 44 23, lon. 49 36.

Geo. Albert—brig, hence for Havana, Aug. 6, lat. 32 20, lon. 69 30.

Maria—ship, was signalized, Aug. 10, lat. 37 45, lon. 73 40.

N. W. Bridge—bark, hence for Antigua, 15 ds. out, Aug. 3, lat. 28, lon. 70 15.

P. M. Tinker—brig, stdg. N., was seen, July 23, off Inagua.

Reindeer—bark, hence for Barbadoes, Aug 2, lat. 32 13, lon. 63 09.

R. M. Demill—schr., from Matanzas for Boston, Aug. 8, lat. 36 04, lon. 74 24.

Radiant—bark, bound S., was passed, July 17, at 6 A. M., lat. 10 20 S., lon. 34 15.

Wyandotte—U. S. steamer, on a cruise, all well, July 22, off the Isle of Pines.

Foreign Ports.

At Maracaibo, July 25, barks Clara B. Sutil, Scandella, from Porto Cabello, for New-York, arr. 24th; Ilva, Durie, from St. Thomas.

At Bahia, July 13, ship Tranquebar, from Cardiff, unc., dischg.; bark Winifred, for Hampton Roads next day; brig Frederick Gaffney, for New-York in a few days.

At St. Kitts, July 29, schr. Catherine, of Newbern, N. C., English, for Newbern, with foremasthead gone; brigs Indian Queen, of Boston, and Thomas Waters, of Philadelphia.

At Demarara, July 25, barks Princeton, for New-York next day; Lamplighter, for Turk's Island; schr. D. Trowbridge, for New-Haven.

At Jacmel, July 28, Br. schrs. Osprey, ldg. for New-York, to sail about Aug. 8; Sir Colin Campbell, do. do, about Aug. 6.

At Nuevitas, July 29, brig Dunkirk, Griffin, from and for New-York in 7 ds.

At St. Martin's, July 26, schr. Nathaniel Chase, for Baracoa.

At Barbados, July 28, bark Gazelle, hence, dischg.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

AT A MEETING OF THE GYMNASTS OF New-York, held at Wood's Gymnasium, Nos. 4 and 6 East 28th-st., on Monday Evening, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock, Mr. A. N. Francis was called to the Chair, who stated that the object of the meeting was to frame and adopt suitable resolutions in relation to the sudden decease of their late brother gymnast, Gustavus A. Ratz. It was resolved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to draft the same. The following gentlemen were appointed: Wm. P. Halsted, S. Oscar Ryder, Warren H. Burr. The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased an overruling Providence, in His wisdom, to remove from our midst our late friend and brother gymnast, GUSTAVUS A. RATZ, therefore

Resolved, That we deplore in his loss a noble true-hearted man, whose lively disposition, generous character and kind impulses, endeared him to us all, and one, the last act of whose life was a noble proof of his brave, self-sacrificing heart, in giving up his life for one he loved—a noble end of a noble man.

Resolved, That in his death we have lost one of the oldest and best amateur gymnasts in the country; one who has often delighted us by his graceful and attractive performances, and to whom we feel greatly indebted for the inward promptings that actuated us to adopt a mode of exercise from which we reap daily benefits.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the widow and relatives of the deceased in their deep affliction, with the assurance that we feel their loss as our own.

Resolved, That we attend in a body the funeral of our deceased companion, and accompany his remains to their last resting place.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that the same be published in the newspapers of the City.

(Signed) WM. P. HALSTED, S. OSCAR RYDER, WARREN H. BURR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In accordance with the above resolutions the Gymnasts of New-York are respectfully invited to meet at the Oriental Gymnasium, No. 48 Bayard-st., corner of the Bowery, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 12½ o'clock precisely, dressed in black, with crape on the left arm.

O. U. A.—THE MEMBERS OF WAYNE CHAPTER, No. 52, O. U. A., are requested to meet at their rooms THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making suitable arrangements to attend the funeral of a late member. J. R. VOORHIS, Sachem. S. P. EDGAR, C. of the C.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, will be held at Room No. 24, Cooper Institute, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order, MYER S. ISAACS, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN UNION.—Head quarters, Stuyvesant Institute. Republican Wide-awake. Regular meeting THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Addresses by SILAS B. DUTCHER, Esq., ROBT M. POOR. Singing by Rocky Mountain Glee Club. CEPHAS BRAINARD, Chairman.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will hold a meeting THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Aug. 14, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Delegate to the Syracuse Convention. JOHN IVES, Pres't.
WM. O'BRYAN, STEPHEN N. SIMONSON, Secs.